FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT
NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1907-1908

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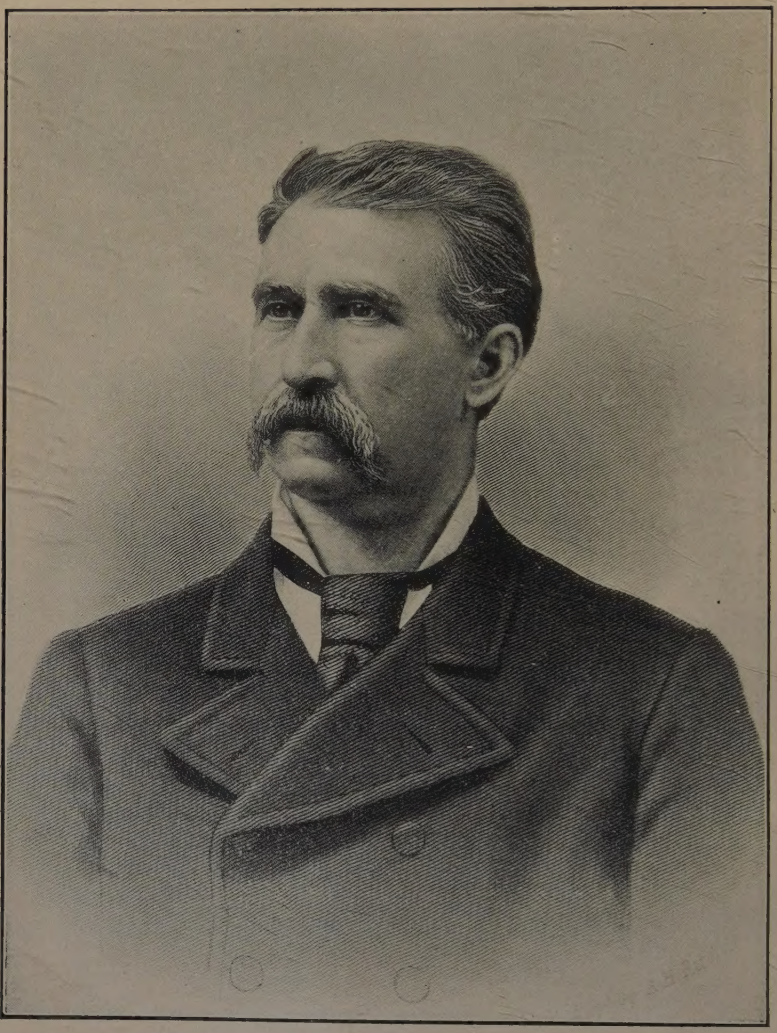

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STATE OF NEVADA

First Biennial Report

OF THE

Nevada Historical Society

1907-1908

CARSON CITY, NEVADA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : J. G. McCARTHY, SUPERINTENDENT
1909

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SECRETARY'S REPORT

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

RENO, NEVADA, December 23, 1908.

To His Excellency, D. S. DICKERSON, *Governor of the State of Nevada.*

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of law, we herewith submit our report of the proceedings and work of the Nevada Historical Society for the biennial term ending December 31, 1908.

Very respectfully yours,

G. F. TALBOT,
President.

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER, *Secretary.*

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Officers, 1908–1909	9
Report of the President	13
Report of the Secretary	17
A. Organization and Proceedings	17
I. Origin of the Nevada Historical Society	17–22
II. Work of the Years, 1904–1906, and Recognition by the State	22–27
1. First proposal of State Aid	23
2. Second Annual Meeting	23
3. First gifts and first life member	23–24
4. Third Annual Meeting	24–25
5. Appeal to the Legislature and the legislative action of 1907	26–27
III. Work of 1907	27–29
1. Gift of Clarence H. Mackay	27
2. Fourth Annual Meeting	27
3. Summer work of the Secretary	28–29
IV. Work of 1908	29–50
1. Resolutions upon death of General Kelley	29
2. Fifth Annual Meeting	29–30
3. Report of the Secretary to the Executive Council December 10, 1908	48
a. Account of work accomplished:	
1. From June to August, 1908	30–31
2. From September to December, 1908	31–32
b. Condition of Library and Museum	32–42
1. Library	33–39
a. Books	33–36
(1) Acquisitions by purchase	33–35
(2) Acquisitions by gift	35–36
(3) Acquisitions by legislation	36
b. Newspapers	36–38
(1) Current Nevada papers received by the Society	36–37
(2) Newspaper files	37
(a) Acquisitions by gift	37
(b) Acquisitions by loan	37
c. Manuscripts	38
(1) Acquisitions by gift	38
(2) Acquisitions by loan	38
d. Maps and Miscellaneous Collection	38
Acquisitions by gift	38
e. Pictures	38–39
(1) Acquisitions by purchase	38
(2) Acquisitions by camera work	38
(3) Acquisitions by gift	38–39
(4) Acquisitions by loan	39
2. Museum	39–42
A. General collection	39–41
(1) Acquisitions by gift	39–40
(a) Nevada collection; minerals; other things	39–40
(b) Foreign collection	40
(2) Acquisitions by loan	40

PAGE

Report of the Secretary—*Continued.*
(3) Acquisitions by original collection by the Secretary 40–41
(a) Nevada collection 40
(b) California collection 40–41
B. Indian collection 41–42
(1) Acquisitions by purchase 41
(a) Collection made by the Secretary 41
(b) Collection made by Mr. Cohn 41
(2) Acquisitions by gift 41–42
(3) Acquisitions by loan 42
(4) Acquisitions by original collection by the Secretary 42
c. Fiscal Report of the Secretary 42–43
d. Functions and Needs of the Society 43–48
1. General Legislation Desired: Bureau of Information; State Supervision of Public Archives; Custody of "State Museum"; number of State reports printed 43–45
2. Revision of the Constitution of the Society 44–45
3. Relationship to the Press of the State 45
4. Relationship to the University 45
5. Financial Needs of the Society 45–48
a. Money for building 45–46
b. Money for current expenses 46
c. The deficiency 47
d. Statistics from other States 47–48
4. Account of Council Meeting, December 10, 1908 48–50
a. Approval of Secretary's Report 48
b. Resolutions concerning Senator Stewart 48–49
c. Letter from Professor Show 49–50
B. Historical papers 51–134
Memorial Papers 53–60
The Mission of the State Historical Society, by Jeanne Elizabeth Wier 61–70
The Need of a Brief History of Nevada, by Mrs. M. S. Doten 71–73
Arts and Crafts of the Nevada Indians, by Mrs. Abram Cohn 75–79
Reminiscences of Nevada, by Mr. R. L. Fulton 81–87
Report of Short Addresses made at Annual Meeting, 1908 89–92
The True Story of the Flag, "Old Glory" 93–101
Early Days in Lincoln County, by Chas. Gracey 103–114
"The Battle-Born," by Sam P. Davis (poem) 115
The Nevada Meteorite, by Dr. W. P. Jenney 117–119
The Adjustment of the Boundaries of Nevada, by Miss Beulah Hershiser 121–134
Appendix 137–155
The Legislative Act, and names of Members of Twenty-third Legislature 137–139
Constitution and By-Laws 140–141
Proposed Constitution 142–143
List of Members 145–155
Index 157

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Portrait of John W. Mackay	Frontispiece
Portrait of Governor John Sparks	55
Portrait of General E. D. Kelley	57
Portrait of Hannah K. Clapp	59
Map showing Distribution of Population in the United States, 1900	64
Map showing Trans-Rocky Trails	66
Portrait of Dat-so-la-lee	75
Indian Baskets	78
Statue of John W. Mackay	79
"Old Glory"	92
Portrait of Captain William Driver	92
Town of Pioche	102
Nevada Meteorite—two views	116
Map of Nevada	120
Portrait of Clarence H. Mackay	147
Portrait of Samuel L. Clemens	149

NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

OFFICERS

(Constituting Executive Council).

Chief Justice G. F. TALBOT, President.....Carson City
United States Senator GEO. S. NIXON, Vice-President.....Reno
A. E. HERSHISER, M.D., Treasurer.....Reno
JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER, B.A., Professor of History, University of Nevada, Secretary and Curator.....Reno
Hon. W. W. BOOHER, Member at Large.....Elko
Judge A. E. CHENEY, LL.D., Member at Large.....Reno
ROBERT L. FULTON, ESQ., ex-President.....Reno

COUNTY VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Churchill: IRA H. KENT.....Fallon
Douglas: D. R. HAWKINS.....Genoa
Elko: ALLEN FISHER.....Wells
Esmeralda: W. M. GOTTWALDT.....Goldfield
Eureka: W. E. GRIFFIN.....Eureka
Humboldt: J. D. BRADSHAW.....Paradise Valley
Lander: LOUIS A. LEMAIRE.....Battle Mountain
Lincoln: Hon. FRANK WILLIAMS.....Goodsprings
Lyon: Senator B. H. REYMERS.....Yerington
Nye: Senator T. L. ODDIE.....Tonopah
Ormsby: Hon. SAM P. DAVIS.....Carson City
Storey: J. A. CONBOIE.....Virginia City
Washoe: Hon. E. R. DODGE.....Reno
White Pine: Senator CHAS. GREENE.....Cherry Creek

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA, December 26, 1908.

To HON. D. S. DICKERSON, *Governor of the State of Nevada.*

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: In making report on behalf of the Nevada Historical Society, in compliance with Section 2 of the Act at page 201 of the Statutes of 1907, which makes it the duty of the President and Secretary to report regarding the transactions, work, and expenditures of the organization biennially to the Governor, as required of other State institutions, little need be said except to approve and refer to the accompanying report of the Secretary, which is so complete that it shows not only the financial and the general condition, but the struggles and material progress of the Society from its inception to the present time. As it is less difficult to operate a clock or other mechanism after it has been constructed than to construct it, now that the Society is upon its feet and has made such advancement under the guidance of its officers and Executive Council, and through the energy, hard work, devotion to its interests and close application of the Secretary, who has been without funds to employ clerical and other assistance, it is believed that with moderate support, there will be fewer obstacles and less difficulty in maintaining the Society and advancing its work in the future than there has been in the past.

The importance of history as a branch of education which is the most important factor in our civilization and advancement, is so apparent, that it ought to receive the support of all cultured and progressive citizens. The experience of the race and the history of the State, as well as that of past ages, is not only of interest to scholars and the leaders of thought, but of practical benefit to men generally. When we consider how eagerly great researchers devote their lives to ascertaining the history of peoples that perished thousands of years ago, and whose languages in some instances have been lost, are we not impelled to collect and preserve for the present and future generations, before it is too late, not only the data showing the important facts relating to the formation of the State and Territory a half century ago, and to the hardships, experiences and lives of our hardy and illustrious pioneers, but also that in relation to the continued upbuilding of our Commonwealth and its worthy citizens, and the history that is being made day by day? The functions of the Society are specified, and its needs emphasized in the Secretary's report at pages 45, 46 and 47, and also at pages 49–50 in the interesting and instructive letter of Arley B. Show, Professor of History in Stanford University.

For meeting the expenses in carrying on the work of the Society for

the ensuing two years, it is estimated that there is needed for purchasing books, for binding files of old and current newspapers and reports, marking historic sites and the preservation of historic buildings and sheltering and preserving the ancient tracks in the State Prison yard, for rent, field work, traveling expenses, salaries, stationery, and other things as itemized on page 47, a total of $11,960.

The officers and Council have been averse to creating any deficiency, but it has been so urgent to reach pioneers in their last lingering illness, and to collect certain manuscripts, data and relics which would have been lost by delay, that the Society has expended $681.65 more than it has on hand, and in excess of moneys received from dues of members and the appropriation made at the last regular session of the Legislature, which was exhausted by bills approved by the State Board of Examiners and the Controller. A part of this deficiency was used in securing and moving the library and important correspondence, weighing over two tons, graciously donated by Hon. William M. Stewart, United States Senator, from the organization of the State for the greater part of the time until 1905.

Many of the States, recognizing the importance of the work being done by the historical societies, are giving liberal support to these organizations by appropriations to meet current expenses, in addition to furnishing buildings or housing. Referring to a few States mentioned in the accompanying report, there is given annually by legislative appropriation for the support of these societies in Oregon, $7,500; in Kansas, $10,000; in Iowa, $7,500. The Minnesota Historical Society receives $20,000, and the Massachusetts Historical Society, $48,000, yearly, from endowments. In 1899 the Legislature of Wisconsin appropriated $500,000 for the completion of the Historical Library Building at Madison, and the State allows the Secretary $20,000 a year under direct standing appropriations, $15,000 being for administrative and miscellaneous purposes, and $5,000 for books, maps and manuscripts.

Our Society is greatly in need of a fireproof building, suitable for the storing, exhibition and protection of the rapidly increasing material. The rooms now occupied do not afford sufficient space for the present accumulations, to say nothing of the increasing demands. Many people wishing to donate or loan valuable manuscripts and relics are waiting until assured that they will be protected against fire.

The Society is grateful to all who have contributed data or made donations or loans, or otherwise assisted in its work, and it invites and will appreciate the coöperation of all who may hereafter aid in accomplishing the good purposes sought to be attained.

Yours, sincerely, for the advancement of the Nevada Historical Society, and all worthy objects which will enlighten the people and promote the welfare of the State.

G. F. TALBOT,
President.

REPORT OF HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

OFFICE OF THE
NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
December 7, 1908.

To His Excellency, D. S. DICKERSON, *Governor of the State of Nevada:*

DEAR SIR: The Secretary of the Nevada Historical Society, in compliance with law, submits this report of the transactions, work, and expenditures of the organization. Since the progress of the Society during the biennial term ending December 31, 1908, is so intimately bound up with the foundations laid before that time, and since no adequate statement of this prior work has ever been made, this report includes an account of our birth and organization as a society.

ORGANIZATION AND PROCEEDINGS.

I. Origin of the Nevada Historical Society.

The present Historical Society sprang from a now defunct organization known as the Nevada Academy of Sciences. At the meeting of the Social Science Section of the Academy of Sciences on February 11, 1904, an oral report was made by Miss Wier upon the scope of work and the materials necessary for the proper prosecution of the work of the Section, together with a partial list of topics for investigation. In the general discussion that followed there was revealed the great difficulty of making accessible the materials from which to work, the latter being widely scattered throughout the State. Dr. Romanzo Adams suggested that the desired result might be more readily accomplished through the agency of an historical society, an organization which, by its nature, would appeal more strongly to the people at large than could the Academy of Sciences. Thus was planted the seed which germinated at the close of the next meeting of the Section on February 25th by the appointment of a Committee on Organization consisting of Professors J. E. Church, G. H. True, and J. E. Wier, the latter being named chairman of the committee. The names of President J. E. Stubbs and Mr. R. L. Fulton were later added to the original committee.

On March 11th the Chairman mailed the following letter to twenty-six prominent citizens of the State:

RENO, NEVADA, March 11, 1904.

DEAR SIR: A movement has recently originated among some of the members of the Nevada Academy of Sciences to found a State Historical Society, whose primary object shall be the investigation of topics pertaining to the early history of Nevada and the collection of relics for a museum. We realize that the pioneers are rapidly passing away

and that if this work is ever to be done in a satisfactory way it must not be longer delayed. It is intended that after the completion of the organization the election of an Executive Council shall be by correspondence, so that all members shall have a voice in the management of the Society. The membership fee, we believe, should not exceed one dollar per annum.

Will you kindly join with us in the perfecting of such an organization, and especially in a circular letter of appeal to the large circle of men and women of the State who should be interested in this movement?

Hoping for an early and favorable reply, we are cordially yours,

J. E. CHURCH, JR.,
G. H. TRUE,
R. L. FULTON,
J. E. STUBBS.

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER,
Chairman of Committee.

In sixteen instances replies were made commending the undertaking. The committee now drew up a constitution,[1] which, together with a circular letter, application blanks for membership and ballot tickets for first officers, was sent between April 24th and May 31st to over a thousand citizens of the State living in widely separated communities. The letter was as follows:

NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION:
Joseph Edward Stubbs, President N. S. U.
J. E. Church, Jr., Prof. Latin, N. S. U.
R. L. Fulton.
Gordon H. True, Prof. Agriculture, N. S. U.
Jeanne Elizabeth Wier, Prof. History, N. S. U.

DEAR SIR: A movement has recently originated among some members of the Nevada Academy of Sciences to found a State Historical Society whose primary object shall be the investigation of topics pertaining to the early history of Nevada and the collection of relics for a museum. We realize that the pioneers are rapidly passing away, and that if this work is ever to be done in a satisfactory way, it must not be delayed.

The project has already received the hearty endorsement of a number of our citizens, namely: Hon. E. D. Kelley, Hon. Sam P. Davis, and Judge G. F. Talbot, Carson City; Hon. E. S. Farrington and Judge G. S. Brown of Elko; Father Tubman and Mr. G. McM. Ross of Virginia City; Capt. Herman Davis of Dayton; Mr. F. M. Lee of Winnemucca; Hon. T. J. Bell of Nye County; Judge Peter Breen and Hon. R. Sadler of Eureka; Miss Hanna K. Clapp of Palo Alto, Cal.; Mr. Allen C. Bragg and Mr. E. L. Bingham of Reno.

We quote from a few of the letters received:

"There can be no question of the need of some such organization if a record is to be kept of the early history of our State, the materials for which only exist in the memories of our pioneers who are rapidly passing away. Valuable data and relics could now be secured and safely filed away that a decade or two hence would be priceless because unobtainable." E. L. BINGHAM.

" * * * I am decidedly in favor of the movement to found a State Historical Society, and, as one of the pioneers of Nevada who came to the Territory in the days that tried men's stomachs, will assist you in any and every possible way." E. D. KELLEY.

"Any one in Nevada should consider it an honor to become a member of such an organization, and you can put me down as an active member and use my name in any connection whatever where you may think it can be of the slightest good. Nevada has innumerable rich and interesting pages of history. It was born when Columbia was in the throes of a civil war, and it has risen to a sturdy manhood with a record which should incite a commendable pride in the breast of every citizen. Its wealth saved the Union and it ought to be the favorite son of Uncle Sam." SAM DAVIS.

[1]The constitution is printed further on in this report.

"I heartily endorse the movement of founding a State Historical Society of Nevada. Command me in any way to help the cause along to the extent of my ability."

H. K. CLAPP.

"You can depend on me doing all in my power to help it along. It is a grand idea."

FATHER TUBMAN.

All the above-mentioned persons join with the committee in this letter of appeal to the citizens of the State for the intellectual and financial support of the proposed Society.

A copy of the proposed constitution is herewith submitted. Will you join us in perfecting the organization, to that end filling out the enclosed application blank, which will make you a charter member, and suggesting names for the first officers? It is recommended by the committee that a prominent citizen be chosen as President, and a person trained in the handling of historical materials as the Secretary; and that the Executive Council be composed of men or women from the different sections of the State.

Hoping for an early and favorable reply, we are cordially yours,

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER,
Chairman of Committee.

Replies came in rapidly. Many of the letters contained historical data worthy of publication did space permit. Some were written by prominent men who have now "crossed the divide" and whose autographs are already of value to the Society.

Meanwhile the date of May 31, 1904, was set for the initial meeting of the Society and was thus advertised in the newspapers of the State. The meeting was held Tuesday afternoon, May 31, 1904, immediately following that of the Academy of Sciences in Morrill Hall at the University. The Chairman of the Committee gave an account of organization as follows:

"At the February meeting of the Social Science Section of the Academy of Sciences when a plan of work was discussed two difficulties were encountered. First, the scope of work was exceedingly vast, including all the problems pertaining to physiography, aboriginal life, history in its technical sense, economic, political, educational, religious, and social development of the State. It was realized that with a limited number of workers the investigations must progress very slowly and extend over a great number of years. The second difficulty foreseen was in making accessible the materials with which to work. We found that the historical data was so widely scattered over the State that only by enlisting the assistance of the people at large could we hope to obtain either the financial support essential to success or, what is more important still, to obtain a knowledge of the facts themselves.

"Now, in the very nature of things, the Academy of Sciences is bound to maintain a rather high standard, especially for active membership. And so there was suggested the plan which has met with great favor in other States—that of organizing a State Historical Society along very democratic lines and with a fee which should be nominal, and an active membership which should be open to all interested citizens. It was thought that in this way both the financial and the intellectual

burden of the work might be divided and the progress of investigation greatly facilitated. * * * With this end in view a committee on organization was appointed, communication was had with some sixteen men from various parts of the State and these men were unanimously in favor of the idea as set forth by the committee. A general circular letter was next printed and sent out, together with copies of the proposed constitution, application blanks for membership, and ballot cards for first officers. Owing to the crowding of University duties, these letters were sent out in a rather desultory way, but were supplemented this last week by articles sent to the newspapers of the State describing the purpose and nature of the work. Fifty-seven cards have been returned, and besides nine names are only waiting for the formal signing of cards.

"So much for what we have already accomplished. Now as to the plan of work for the future. In the first place as to membership. For the short time that the project has been under way, the result seems to be satisfactory, but before the winter we want to see the membership list increased many fold. If this Society is to be a success it must win its place not with a class nor a party nor a creed, but it must find its place in the hearts of the people at large, and to that end the Executive Council when elected should give its first and most serious attention. Not only should members be enlisted from every district in the State, but these members should be organized into local societies for systematic work each in its own territory." * * *

Following this report speeches were made by a number of gentlemen, and plans were discussed. The members present then made nominations for officers, said nominations to be submitted to all members, together with all nominations received through correspondence. The proposed constitution was adopted after being amended by adding a Vice-President for each county, such officer to be chosen by the members in that county, and such Vice-Presidents to be mere advisory members of the Council, but to have no vote therein.

The meeting was then adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Council.

During the month of June the following circular letter and ballot form were sent to all the members:

NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION:

Joseph Edward Stubbs, President N. S. U.
J. E. Church, Jr., Prof. Latin, N. S. U.
R. L. Fulton.
Gordon H. True, Prof. Agriculture, N. S. U.
Jeanne Elizabeth Wier, Prof. History, N. S. U.

DEAR SIR: The initial meeting of the Nevada Historical Society was held as per announcement at the University on Tuesday, May 31, 1904. A number of pioneers were

present as well as a goodly representation of the younger citizens of the State. A report of progress was made by the Committee on Organization, after which an enthusiastic hour was spent in recounting stories of the early days and discussing plans of work. Hon. E. D. Kelley gave several instances of what might be done in the way of preserving the history of the nomenclature of the State.

As it was thought that the balloting for officers through correspondence had not been unanimous enough for the purposes of nomination the members present made the following nominations:

President, R. L. Fulton.
Vice-President, E. D. Kelley.
Secretary and Curator, J. E. Wier.
Treasurer, A. E. Hershiser.
Executive Council—W. W. Booher, Gordon H. True, Judge G. F. Talbot.

It was also decided to amend the "proposed constitution" by adding a Vice-President for each county, such officer to be chosen by the members in that county.

On the accompanying ballot the names of all those hitherto voted for by correspondence as well as those nominated at the May meeting are given. Please check in each case the one desired for the office. Two members are to be chosen for the Executive Council.

Cordially yours,

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER,
Chairman of Committee.

BALLOT.

PRESIDENT.
(Vote for one.)

R. L. Fulton	J. E. Stubbs
John Sparks	E. D. Kelley
G. McM. Ross	M. S. Wilson
Judge G. F. Talbot	J. E. Church

VICE-PRESIDENT
(Vote for one.)

E. D. Kelley	J. E. Church
R. L. Fulton	Prof. Howe
R. Sadler	G. S. Brown
Geo. Ernst	Mrs. C. T. Bender
Judge G. F. Talbot	Gordon H. True
Richard Brown	

SECRETARY AND CURATOR
(Vote for one.)

J. E. Wier	Sam Davis

TREASURER
(Vote for one.)

Dr. A. E. Hershiser	R. L. Fulton
G. H. Taylor	Sam Davis
Richard Kirman	R. Sadler
C. T. Bender	J. E. Church
E. Stubbs	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
(Vote for two.)

W. W. Booher	G. F. Talbot
Gordon H. True	J. E. Stubbs
R. L. Fulton	E. D. Kelley
Major Long	Sam Davis
E. S. Farrington	Allen C. Bragg
Hannah K. Clapp	Andrew Maute
Dr. Van Deventer	T. J. Bell
R. Sadler	J. E. Church
Prof. Young	Dr. Leavitt
W. T. Smith	E. L. Bingham
Major Ingalls	Judge B. F. Curler
A. M. Dunham	Romanzo Adams

Owing to the absence of members from their homes during the summer months the returns came in slowly, and it was not until September 19th that the Committee on Organization held its final meeting. On the afternoon of that day R. L. Fulton, G. H. True, and Miss Wier met in the Regents' Room at the University, and after counting the ballots declared the election to be as follows:

President—R. L. Fulton.
Vice-President—E. D. Kelley.
Secretary and Curator—Miss J. E. Wier.
Treasurer—A. E. Hershiser.
Members of the Council—W. W. Booher, G. F. Talbot.

The Chairman of the Committee was instructed to notify the officers

of their election and request them to enter upon their duties immediately.[1] The Academy of Sciences, having abandoned their monthly meetings, the committee feeling that it had accomplished the work intrusted to it, declared itself dissolved.

LIST OF CHARTER MEMBERS.

Abbott, Granville Davis.....Palisade
Adams, Dr. Romanzo.....Reno
Anderson, Henry.....Reno
Bannerman, Thomas R.....Tonopah
Bell, Thomas J.....Berlin
Bingham, E. L.....Reno
Booher, William Webster.....Elko
Bragg, Allen C.....Reno
Breen, Judge Peter.....Eureka
Brown, Judge George S.....Elko
Brown, Thomas Pollok.....Eureka
Burke, William.....Schellbourne
Chandler, Albert E.....Carson City
Chartz, Alfred Jean.....Carson City
Church, Dr. J. E., Jr.....Reno
Clapp, Prof. Hannah Keziah....Palo Alto, Cal.
Clark, Theo. W.....Reno
Cobb, William Allen.....Verdi
Cohn, Abram.....Carson City
Colcord, Ex-Gov. Roswell K.....Carson City
Comins, Senator H. A.....Ely
Conboie, Joseph Anthony.....Virginia City
Considine, John L.....Carson City
Cooke, H. R.....Reno
Cutts, Charles F.....Carson City
Davis, James Trueman.....Carson City
Davis, Capt. Herman.....Dayton
Davis, Hon. Sam P.....Carson City
Deal, Judge W. E. F.....Virginia City
Dodge, Judge E. R.....Reno
Doten, Mary S.....Reno
Dunham, Allen Murray.....Carson City
Elliott, Clarence H.....Tonopah
Farrington, Judge E. S.....Elko
Fitzgerald, Judge A. L.....Carson City
Freeman, John Watts.....Stillwater
Fulton, R. L.....Reno
Garner, Dr. J. L.....Tonopah
Godfrey, John L.....Virginia City
Greene, Senator Charles.....Cherry Creek
Hamlin, John H.....Reno
Harding, Zua J.....Reno
Hershiser, Dr. A. E.....Reno
Haydon, Judge Thomas Edward.....Reno
Holcomb, Grove Robert.....Reno
Howe, Lotta Sybil.....Carson City
Huffaker, Mrs. Dr. Anthony.....Carson City
Hummel, N. A.....Wadsworth
Hunter, Mrs. B. E.....Reno
Ingalls, Dr. Eliza A.....Reno
Ingalls, Major Geo. W.....Reno
Kelley, Edward Davison.....Carson City
Kennedy, Dr. Patrick Beveridge.....Reno
Knapp, Sewell A.....Tonopah
Layton, Alice L.....Reno
Lawrence, Thos. J.....Topia, Durango, Mexico
Leavitt, Dr. G. I.....Yerington
Lee, F. M.....Winnemucca
Lemaire, Louis A.....Battle Mountain
Lewers, Prof. Robert.....Reno
Long, Major Walter S.....Reno
McDonell, A. J.....Virginia City
Mackey, Will U.....Carson City
Marriott, James Henry.....Osceola
Martin, Anna Henrietta.....Reno
Newlands, Senator Francis G.....Reno
Northrop, Hilen.....Reno
Pierson, Clarence G.....Reno
Pohl, Robert.....Austin
Ring, Orvis.....Carson City
Ross, G. McM.....Virginia City
Sadler, Ex-Governor Reinhold.....Eureka
Samuels, Dr. W. L.....Winnemucca
Sharon, W. E.....Virginia City
Steinmetz, F. J.....Carson City
Stubbs, Dr. Joseph Edward.....Reno
Stubbs, Ralph Sprengle.....Reno
Talbot, Supreme Justice G. F.....Carson City
Taylor, George H.....Reno
True, Prof. Gordon H.....Reno
Tubman, Rev. Father Thos. M...Virginia City
Van Deventer, Dr. Eugene W.....Reno
Walker, Charles A.....Ely
Watterson, Thomas Gracey.....Hawthorne
Wells, Annie M.....Deeth
Wier, Prof. Jeanne Elizabeth.....Reno
Williams, Hon. Frank.....Goodsprings
Williams, Jos. Alfred.....Reno
Young, Prof. Geo. J.....Reno
Young, John G.....Wabuska

II. Work of the Years 1904–1906, and Recognition by the State.

During the fall and winter of 1904–1905 the efforts of the Secretary were directed towards the securing of new members and the awaken-

[1]The letter was sent to all of the officers on September 29, 1904.

ing of interest in the proposed work of the organization. Her duties at the University required all of her time, and, as the membership fees were barely sufficient to cover expense of correspondence, it was impossible to hire an assistant. Little, therefore, was accomplished. In response to an invitation from the President of the Academy of Sciences the Secretary made the address at the semi-annual meeting of that body in May, 1905.[1]

In the discussion which followed by the members of the Academy, those of the Historical Society, and visitors the general sentiment was against the proposition of asking for State aid. Thus the Nevada Historical Society was doomed to another biennial term of struggle for existence.

Notwithstanding these discouragements arrangements were made for the second annual meeting during Commencement week at the University. The following circular letter was issued by the President:

RENO, NEVADA, May 15, 1905.

To the Members:

This Society was organized a year ago for the promotion of historical study, for the investigation of topics pertaining to the early history of this State and the collection of relics for a museum. This work should not be postponed another day, for the reason that the pioneers who have actual knowledge of the most interesting events of our State life are moving out or passing away and the records cannot be made complete without their assistance. Many valuable relics of frontier life might now be obtained for a museum which will be lost unless taken care of at once.

It is to be hoped that there is sufficient enlightened interest in the fame of Nevada to enable us to take up this work to advantage.

The second annual meeting will be held in Reno, May 27th, and we urge all who can do so to make it a point to attend. There will be a business meeting in Room 6, Morrill Hall, at the University, at 2:30 p. m., and in the evening Dr. Bernard Moses of the University of California will deliver a lecture at the Methodist Church on "Colonial Affairs as a Field for Historical Research." This will be as interesting an occasion as the people of Nevada have ever had offered them and the public is to be invited to attend.

Our efficient Secretary, Miss Wier, expects to travel over Nevada this summer to forward the work of the Society, gathering historical data and organizing the work with a view to future effectiveness. It is a noble ambition and she should receive ample support from the Society and from the citizens. We urge all who can do so to give us May 27th in aid of historical work in Nevada.

Respectfully, R. L. FULTON, *President.*

For lack of a quorum the business meeting was not held on Saturday afternoon, but that evening Dr. Moses gave a scholarly and interesting address upon the subject above named, while the music for the occasion was furnished by Mrs. M. E. Rousseau.

The treasury of the Society was depleted in the spring of 1905 to such an extent that the Secretary had hesitated in incurring any further expense for this meeting, but, without solicitation, aid came from Mr. G. H. Taylor, Mr. F. M. Lee, and Judge G. F. Talbot by gifts of five dollars each. On the 17th of May the Secretary sent to ten prominent citizens of the State the following request:

[1]The address is given further on in this report.

DEAR SIR: The Nevada Historical Society, organized a year ago, is planning to begin active organized work this summer. In order to obtain the funds necessary for the work we are trying to secure about ten life memberships at twenty-five dollars each. I venture to ask you to be one of the ten.

Very sincerely yours, JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER,
Secretary.

In response to this letter, on May 21st, the following was received from Senator Oddie:

TONOPAH, NEVADA, May 19, 1905.

MISS JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER, *Reno, Nevada.*

MY DEAR MISS WIER: I have just received your favor of the 17th instant, and have noted its contents, and enclose herewith check for twenty-five dollars for a life membership in your Society, and trust that you will meet with good success. If I can be of any assistance to you at any time, I trust that you will call on me.

Very respectfully yours, T. L. ODDIE.

Thus was our first life member enlisted. Generous gifts have been made to the Society since that time and many more will doubtless mark the future years, but never again perhaps can be felt the same deep unspeakable gratitude as for these first gifts which came in those darkest hours of the struggle for recognition.

Yet, in spite of these gifts, there were lacking the necessary funds for prosecuting the summer work. The Secretary, however, was employed by the University for summer University Extension work which took her into many of the pioneer settlements, and thus, while devoting herself to University interests, she was able incidentally to interest a number of people in the work of the Society and to secure several gifts for the proposed museum. Thirty-eight new members were added to the roll. Hopes were entertained that local branches might be organized in the old mining towns and that meetings might be held during the coming winter. In some districts papers were promised. But, again, lack of time and funds kept the promoters in a state of passive waiting.

No further action was taken until May 18, 1906, when the Secretary sent out the following circular letter:

RENO, NEVADA, May 18, 1906.

To the Members:

The third annual meeting of the Society will be held in the University Gymnasium, at Reno, Tuesday evening, May 29th. Mr. T. D. McClelland of Stanford University will make the annual address on the subject "The Makers of History Should Be Its Preservers." Rev. Father Tubman will make the memorial address in honor of our deceased members: Governor Sadler, Dr. Leavitt, Judge Haydon, and Mr. Grove Holcomb. You are cordially and urgently invited to be present at this meeting.

Enclosed you will find a list of our members, also a blank for the nomination of officers. If possible kindly return this blank with your nominations by May 28th.

It is the intention of the Secretary to issue this summer the first biennial bulletin containing the names and addresses of the members and also an account of the history and work of the Society during the two years of its life.

Cordially yours, JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER,
Secretary.

The annual meeting of the Council was held on the afternoon of May 29th in the Riverside Hotel parlors. The work of the Secretary

and her expenditures for the annual meeting and current work were duly approved. The needs of the Society were discussed by General Kelley, Judge Talbot, W. W. Booher, and Miss Wier.

An account of the evening meeting is given in the circular letter addressed to the members on June 28th following:

RENO, NEVADA, June 28, 1906.

To the Members:

In response to the circular letter of May 18th nominations for officers were received as shown on separate ballot slip. The Executive Council at its meeting on May 29th decided that a plurality should elect. Please check in each case the one desired for the office, naming two for the Executive Council. The Constitution provides for a Vice-President in each county, such officer to be chosen by the members in that county. Please cast your vote for this officer also. The votes will be counted and the election declared on July 20th. Kindly have your vote in before that date.

The third annual meeting was held as per announcement on the evening of May 29th. A fair-sized audience was present when Chairman E. D. Kelley called the meeting to order and in well-chosen words introduced the speaker, T. D. McClelland. Mr. McClelland took for his topic the suggestive title "The Makers of History Should Be Its Preservers," and on this subject worked out a most interesting lecture which kept the audience entertained for over an hour.

The speaker divided his topic into three themes for discussion. First he spoke of history as an institution, second as an inspiration, third as a sensation. As an institution, the nature of history was shown. History, he maintained, is not dry dates and solemn procession of musty facts, but a live study of people, their manners, customs, habits, and their mode of thought. He condemned the old-fashioned method of teaching history, which made of the study a mere summary of dates and events, "in 1492 Columbus discovered America" style of teaching. But the people who made events happen, and whose characters and customs were overlooked, are really, he claimed, the important matters of historical research.

The development of patriotism was eloquently shown by the speaker in his next division of the subject—history as an inspiration. He showed how unity of thought and action springs from a common and recorded and unbroken history. Next to loyalty to kin this sentiment of patriotism was shown to be the loftiest of sentiments, save that of religion, to which other sentiments are bound and a part of. "The study of deeds of our ancestors is an incentive," he said, "to us, and the contemplation of their virtues is our inspiration."

His consideration of the sensational element of history was a mixture of humor and pathos. He said "if everyone in the house would join this Society, that would be a sensation." Then in more serious vein he showed the advisability of every one doing his best to conserve the traditions and truths of our time and place.

Father Tubman delivered an eloquent memorial address in which he eulogized the four departed members of the Society, who had died within the last year. Governor Sadler, Dr. Leavitt, Judge Haydon, and Grove Holcomb were named, and as their familiar titles were pronounced memories of their lives of usefulness were vividly recalled.[1]

Father Tubman commended the efforts of the Historical Society and said that too much praise could not be given this worthy cause. He referred to those men "who took not from the widow and orphan, but who drew their wealth from the bowels of the earth," to the men like John Mackay who went to the Comstock, shared the perils of the miner and grew rich from the blessings of Mother Earth. He made eloquent allusion to Clarence, the "worthy son of a worthy father, who I understand is to assist this great University in a most material and generous manner."

After the addresses a number of those present enrolled themselves as members. During the course of the evening music under the direction of Mrs. Rousseau was given, to

[1]The name of C. H. Elliott of Tonopah should have been mentioned in the memorial address. Mr. Elliott died in March, 1906.

the great pleasure of the listeners. Miss Ada Morse, Miss Loder and others helped in giving a finishing touch to this enjoyable part of the program.

Cordially yours, JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER,
Secretary.

The election returns were slow in coming in, so that the ballots were not counted until the latter part of July. The officers elected were as follows:

President—R. L. Fulton.
Vice-President—E. D. Kelley.
Secretary and Curator—Jeanne Elizabeth Wier.
Treasurer—Dr. A. E. Hershiser.
Members of Council—A. E. Cheney and W. W. Booher.
Vice-Presidents for Counties:
White Pine—Charles Greene.
Washoe—R. M. Price.
Ormsby—G. F. Talbot.

During the summer and fall of 1906 we have again to chronicle a period of inaction. Men were too busy getting rich to give thought to past history; many dues were unpaid, and the treasury could not furnish the money necessary for the promised bulletin.

But on the evening of January 28, 1907, a meeting of the Executive Council was held in Judge Cheney's law office on Virginia Street, there being present Mr. R. L. Fulton, Judge A. E. Cheney, Dr. A. E. Hershiser, Miss Wier, and Dr. Romanzo Adams, the latter having been appointed a substitute by General Kelley, who could not be present. The purpose of the meeting was to consider the matter of asking for State aid and recognition. The Secretary made a strong plea for such action, urging that it would be impossible to hold the Society together for another two years without substantial financial aid making active work possible. After much discussion it was unanimously agreed that the Secretary should be empowered to use any money in the treasury or any which might thereafter accrue to the Society from dues to bring the matter in proper form before the Legislature then in session in Carson City. Mr. R. L. Fulton, believing that during the pending of this question it would be advisable to have the President a resident of Carson City, resigned from his office, and General E. D. Kelley was declared President for the remainder of the term. Judge G. F. Talbot was appointed Vice-President for the same term.

By request of the Secretary, Judge Talbot arranged with both Committees on Ways and Means to call a joint meeting for Wednesday afternoon, February 6th, upon the adjournment of both houses. At that time the Secretary made a plea for State recognition and support, giving statistics from other similar societies.

A bill providing for an appropriation of $4,000 was introduced into

the Assembly on February 19th by Mr. Frank Williams of Lincoln County, who was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill passed the Assembly on the 11th of March. In the Senate some little opposition arose because of the confusion of the bill with another one providing for the purchase of the old house at Genoa. An amendment substituting $2,000 for $4,000 was adopted, and then the bill was unanimously passed. The Assembly concurred in the amendment the next day, March 15th. It was signed by Governor Sparks and filed in the office of the Secretary of State on the 20th of March, 1907.[1]

Thus one day before the adjournment of the Twenty-third Session the Nevada Historical Society became a State institution. While the amount of the appropriation was disappointing, yet the moral support through recognition was a source of great encouragement.

Moreover, several members of the Legislature joined the Society, thus assuring us of their personal interest and sympathy in locating and obtaining materials for the library and museum.

III. Work of 1907.

In making preparation for the annual meeting to be held in June, an invitation was extended on April 11th to Mr. Clarence H. Mackay and his wife to be present at and to address the meeting. The following answer was received:

253 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, April 18, 1907.

MISS J. E. WIER, *Secretary Nevada Historical Society, Reno, Nevada.*

DEAR MISS WIER: I have your letter of the 11th, for which please accept my thanks. I much appreciate the courteous invitation of the Executive Council of the Nevada Historical Society to be present at its fourth annual meeting, which is to be held this June, but I am afraid that it will not be possible for Mrs. Mackay and myself to attend, as we are contemplating a trip to Europe.

I take pleasure in enclosing you check for $500, as my contribution towards the work of the Nevada Historical Society, to be used in such manner as the Executive Council may deem best.

I am faithfully yours, CLARENCE H. MACKAY.

So generous a gift from a non-resident of the State seemed to warrant more than a formal vote of thanks. The Executive Council, therefore, at its meeting on June 3, 1907, agreed to recommend to the Society that the Constitution be amended in such a way as to provide for honorary membership, honorary members to be elected by the Society upon the recommendation of the Council. The name of Clarence H. Mackay was then proposed for honorary membership.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual session of the Society was held in the Reno Congregational Church at 8 p. m., June 3, 1907, Vice-President Chief Justice Talbot presiding. The following program was rendered:

Solo—Miss Frances Graham.

Address—Dr. William Rader, San Francisco.

[1] A copy of the Legislative Act, together with the names of the members of the Twenty-third Legislature, will be found further on in this report.

Solo—Mrs. J. D. Torreyson.
Address—Rev. C. L. Mears.
Paper—Mrs. Mary S. Doten, read by Mrs. Booth.[1]
Address—Mr. R. L. Fulton.
Constitutional amendment submitted and passed.
Mr. Clarence H. Mackay voted in as an honorary member.
Motion made and passed extending to Mr. Mackay a vote of thanks for his gift.
Address—Dr. J. E. Stubbs.
Solo, "My Own Nevada"—Mrs. W. S. Lunsford.

ELECTION FOR 1907.

The annual election took place in July and resulted in the choice of the following officers:

President—General E. D. Kelley.
Vice-President—Judge G. F. Talbot.
Secretary and Curator—Jeanne Elizabeth Wier.
Treasurer—Dr. A. E. Hershiser.
Executive Council—Judge A. E. Cheney, Hon. W. W. Booher.

SUMMER WORK.

Inasmuch as the great fire in San Francisco had destroyed much local historical material, it was deemed best for the Secretary to spend the first part of the summer in visiting the bookstores and libraries of California to ascertain what printed matter was available for the starting of a library for the Society. Although the old books of travel and history had been much sought after since the fire, still by a diligent search a considerable number of volumes bearing upon our history were discovered and shipped to Reno, together with relics secured from historic spots in California.

The latter part of the summer was spent in collecting-trips in the Carson Valley and Virginia City. Particularly great success resulted from the work at Genoa. Mr. D. R. Hawkins contributed a large collection of relics from the old Mormon Station.

By the close of the summer so much museum and library material had been collected that space was needed for the storage and exhibition of the same. At this time people were leaving Reno because of the impossibility of securing houses or even rooms. As no other available place could be found in September the Committee on Rooms decided to house the collection in the newly erected bungalow of the Secretary at 844 North Center Street. Sectional bookcases were purchased for the library, but the shelves for papers and the museum tables were made by the Secretary, incurring thereby little expense, while providing fairly satisfactory means for the care and exhibition of the articles. This arrangement was the more satisfactory since the Secretary could thus spend her time when free from University duties in the arrangement of the collection.

During the fall months the Secretary's efforts were directed chiefly

[1]Mrs. Doten's paper is printed elsewhere in this report.

to the securing of the current numbers of Nevada newspapers. By the close of the year we were receiving about fifty newspapers and journals.

IV. Work of 1908.

1. On the 18th of March the Society met with a great loss in the death of its President, Surveyor-General E. D. Kelley of Carson City. A meeting of the Council was called at the home of Mr. R. L. Fulton for the evening of March 21st for the purpose of passing resolutions respecting him. There were present Vice-President Chief Justice Talbot, Mr. R. L. Fulton, Dr. A. E. Hershiser, and Miss Wier. The following resolutions were presented by the Secretary and were adopted:

In the City of Carson, on the morning of the 18th of March, 1908, Edward Davison Kelley, the President of this Society, passed from earth. In spite of his long illness, the Society had hoped to enjoy his leadership for at least another year, and that a partial recovery of health might enable him to record for the Society and for the State much of his valuable detailed knowledge of our early history as a Commonwealth. Within the last three months efforts were made in this direction, but General Kelley was too feeble to dictate a consecutive narrative.

The loss of a man so noble in character, so generally respected as was General Kelley, and so warm a friend and supporter of this Society, deserves from his survivors in charge of the State Historical Society an appropriate recognition. Therefore

Be It Resolved, That in the death of General Kelley the members of this Society, as well as the State at large, have sustained the serious and irreparable loss of one who from the time of our organization as a Society was an active, interested and intelligent member.

Resolved, That the members of this Society do mourn the death of General Kelley as one whose life was really great, and that they tender to the immediate family of the deceased their sincere sympathy in this time of their sore affliction, assuring them that

"No need hath such to live as ye name life.
That which began in him when he began
Is finished; he hath wrought the purpose through
Of what did make him man."

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the records of the Society, be given to the press, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

G. F. TALBOT,
A. E. HERSHISER,
R. L. FULTON,
JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER.

March 21, 1908.

2. A Council meeting preparatory for the annual meeting was held on the evening of May 30th at the home of the Secretary. The usual business was transacted. Judge Talbot was declared President, and Senator Geo. S. Nixon Vice-President, for the remainder of the year. Mr. Samuel Clemens was nominated for honorary membership.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifth annual meeting was held in the Congregational Church on the evening of June 8th. The program was as follows:[1]

Music—University Band.
Invocation—Rev. C. L. Mears.
Introductory Address—Chief Justice G. F. Talbot, President of the Society.
Arts and Crafts of the Nevada Indians—Mrs. Abram Cohn.

[1]The addresses, or extracts from them, are given elsewhere in this report.

Solo, "A Memory"—Mrs. Frank Lee.
Reminiscences of Nevada—Mr. R. L. Fulton.
Address—Colonel George Harvey.
Address—Senator F. G. Newlands.
Solo, "My Own Nevada"—Miss Amy Howe.
Announcements for the Historical Society—Secretary Jeanne Elizabeth Wier.
Conferring of Honorary Membership upon "Mark Twain."
Announcements for the University—Dr. J. E. Stubbs.
Music—University Band.

The first bulletin of the Society came from the press just in time for distribution at the meeting. It contained a list of officers and members, the Legislative Act, the Constitution, a partial list of donations of relics, books, papers and money, a brief statement of organization and development, relations with the State, activities and financial needs.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, by their presence, contributed also to the success of the occasion.

ELECTION OF 1908.

The balloting this time resulted in the reëlection of officers whose names are given at the beginning of this volume.

3. SECRETARY'S REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, DECEMBER 10, 1908.

To the Members of the Council:

I beg leave to submit the following report for the last six months' work and to suggest lines of action for the future:

A. Account of Work Accomplished.

(*1*) *From June to August, 1908:*

In accordance with the wish of the Council expressed on May 30th, I planned to give my entire summer vacation to the work of the Society. The month of June and the early part of July were devoted:

(*a*) To the preparation for the annual meeting. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining replies from those who were invited to take part in that event the program was made up hurriedly at the last moment. Nevertheless it proved to be most interesting to the large crowd in attendance.

(*b*) To the details of election by correspondence and other clerical work which had accumulated during the last months of the college year.

(*c*) To preparation for the field work.

(*d*) To several short trips to near-by points for the purpose of attending to business of the Society.

On the 15th of July I left Reno for an extended collecting trip in the southern part of the State. For the work in Lincoln County I made my headquarters at Las Vegas, which point had the advantage of being centrally located as to railroad and stage communications. Here I gathered much data concerning the settlement of Southern Nevada, and planned trips to other places. In a country so sparsely settled and where stages run infrequently, if at all, the question of economical and rapid transit is a difficult one. Moreover, it is not easy to obtain definite information and advice respecting such routes of travel. While devoting myself principally to such investigation, I still found time to visit the old Vegas fort and to become familiar with its history by talking with Mrs. Helen Stewart, who was for many years the owner of the property. Together we made plans for its preservation, of which I will speak at another time.

My first long side trip was made to Panaca for the celebration of Pioneer day on July 24th. I gathered much data regarding the Mormon settlement of Southeastern Nevada and brought away several relics of the old smelter at Bullionville as well as an old flint lock brought by Mr. Charles Matthews from Great Salt Lake City in the 60's. In Pioche I obtained two large boxes full of papers and relics. Among them was the valuable file

of the *Pioche Record* since 1872. At Caliente I obtained a file of the *Lode*, but as two years' numbers were missing I staged over to Delamar, hoping to find the papers there. Although not successful, the trip was not in vain because of the personal interest aroused for the work.

The trip down the Muddy was valuable mainly for information concerning the Mormon settlements. I had planned to go on to Bunkerville, but owing to the extreme heat, high water, and shortness of time decided to postpone it till another year. At Moapa I made a hurried trip to the Reservation, and obtained a fine collection of old Indian baskets and water bottles.

On the 7th of August I left Vegas once more, this time for Searchlight and the adjacent country. In El Dorado Cañon Mr. and Mrs. Gracey dictated many reminiscences and presented a number of relics. At Nelson I arrived just in time to secure an old Government picket pin which was already booked for Smithsonian. At Searchlight a file of the *Bulletin* was packed and shipped to headquarters at Las Vegas. At Crescent I obtained the Aztec hammers, the story of which has been so grossly exaggerated by the papers of other States. Here, also, I obtained more Indian baskets and mortars and pestles.

On my return to Vegas I assisted in the organization of an auxiliary society at that place, the meeting being fittingly held at the old fort house. On the 15th of August, having packed and shipped a box containing the Las Vegas file, other donations from this vicinity, and many things brought in from the surrounding country, I left Las Vegas for the return trip to Reno. Failing to find at Amargosa the promised stage for Manse, I went direct to Rhyolite, where I fortunately was assisted by Professor A. B. Show of Stanford University, who informed me that a portion of Senator Stewart's library had been left in the law office when the Senator removed to Washington. We obtained permission from the caretaker to visit the office and residence. A hasty inventory was made of the contents, and a few days later I wrote the Senator from Blair asking for the custody of the collection either as a loan or a gift. The reply came by return mail and gave us possession of the library. Partial files of the *Bullfrog Miner*, as also of the *Rhyolite Herald* and *Hornsilver Herald*, were obtained in Rhyolite, as well as a splendid historical photograph album of Rhyolite and surrounding camps.

At Goldfield I obtained good promises, some of which have materialized. Tonopah furnished files of *The Sun*, etc., materials for a freight shipment from that point. A side trip to Blair and Silver Peak furnished some relics from the latter camp. I wasted a day in Mina waiting in vain for conveyance to Rawhide and went in by way of Schurz the next day. Here I obtained files of papers, including the *Fairview News*. Since that time the *Rawhide News* was burned out, and we have loaned the editor our file of that paper. At Yerington my work was in the main preparatory for the future. There is much material in the valley, but considerable effort will be needed to collect it. A rifle brought from Germany in 1876 was presented here by Senator B. H. Reymers, also valuable mineral specimens by several other residents. Very many other donations were also made at different places. They will find mention elsewhere.

In this hasty sketch I have endeavored to indicate something of the material and most palpable results of the collecting trip. Two other effects should be noted. First, the far-reaching influence of the personal contact by a representative of the Society with the people who have made and are making the history of the State. No permanent success can be achieved by this organization until there is at least one person in each community who has a sympathetic knowledge of the work which we plan to do. Correspondence has failed to accomplish this end. But many a person who had been irresponsive to letters became interested and even enthusiastic when visited in person. Secondly, the Secretary has accumulated as a result of the summer work a large store of historic data in the form of personal reminiscences which will eventually be put into such form as will make it a permanent part of the historical library. In addition to this the field of work is more clearly outlined, making possible more definite and economical plans for the future.

(2) From September to December, 1908:

In asking for the Stewart collection the Secretary had promised the Senator that she would attend to the packing and shipping of the same. Some way must therefore be

devised for extending the period of work into the fall months. Less than half of the State had been covered for the purpose of collecting, although all possible haste had been made in a country where the summer temperature ranged from 100° to 120° Fahrenheit. For nearly two years I had promised to go to Elko and White Pine Counties. To lay aside the Society work at the opening of the college year in September would have meant the loss of much of the summer's accomplishment. I had no choice but to decide that the work should not be postponed until another summer vacation.

Failing, because of the excitement of the political campaign, to obtain a meeting of the Council, I decided, after consultation with individual members of that body, to make my own arrangements for the continuation of the work for at least a few weeks. Very fortunately I was able to secure the aid of Prof. Show, who was on a leave of absence from his own University. He agreed to take charge of the work in Reno and at the University.

My first trip in September was made to Palo Alto with the hope of being able to obtain from Miss Clapp her long-promised reminiscences of early days. The visit had been promised for the early summer. It was now too late. Miss Clapp was too feeble to talk, and two weeks later passed away. In San Francisco I made arrangements with Wells-Fargo for the free carriage of express within the State, as also with the Southern Pacific for the transportation of freight.[1] A search was made in the Bancroft Library for materials pertaining to our history. Several valuable documents were found in the second-hand stores of Oakland and San Francisco and were purchased for the Society.

The second trip this fall was made to Rhyolite. Twenty-five boxes of books and two of curios were shipped from this point, weighing in all 4,450 lbs. Of the value of this collection no adequate notion can be formed without seeing it. Suffice it to say that had we done no other work during the biennial term this one acquisition alone would have justified the expenditure of the last legislative appropriation.

At Beatty I secured a file of the local paper, and in the Gold Mountain Mining District secured much valuable information, a collection of old mining tools, together with other relics, and the best case of sunburn I have ever known, the latter owning to the glare of the sun upon the snow, which in some places lay over a foot deep on the mountain.

In Goldfield I received nearly all of the back numbers of the *News*, also an old skull pierced from a bullet brought in from Death Valley. Tonopah added to our collection a set of the first directories of Nevada. A side trip to Hawthorne resulted in the gift of a curious old logging wagon, the property of ex-Senator Garrard. This wagon was used for hauling logs to the sawmill when the Belleville mines were building. The wheels are Mexican, cut out of pine burrs 22 inches thick at the hub and bound with strips of thick iron 2½ inches wide. The estimated weight of the wagon is two tons. Twenty oxen were used at a time for drawing the wagon, on which was loaded as high as 30,000 feet of logs. The Colorado prospector who stopped off in Reno early in September to tell me of the existence of the wagon said that were it in Colorado it would be valued at $500 for the museum. It cost Mr. Garrard $600 when he purchased it in Carson City in 1873 or 1874. It still bears the mark "Carson City" on two places.

The last trip was made early in November to the eastern part of the State. I worked in Elko, Wells and Ely. In the latter place I obtained partial files of the *Expositor* and *Mining Record;* in Elko the file of the *Daily Independent.* I stopped in Winnemucca on my way home and secured a loan of the *Silver State* files and at Lovelock the *Argus* and *Tribune.*

Many important places were omitted on the trip because I realized that the work on the biennial report could not be delayed for even another day. Whatever can be done by correspondence during the winter months to complete the work thus begun will be done.

B. Condition of the Library and Museum.

(1) General Statement: Books and other necessary materials for cataloguing were purchased a year ago. Lack of time and clerical help has prevented work in this direction from being accomplished. The Stewart collection is not yet unpacked, and several other boxes have not arrived in Reno. It is therefore impossible to make any complete statement regarding the items on hand. A partial list is here given:

[1] Similar arrangements have since been made with nearly all the roads in Nevada for the carrying of museum and library materials within this State.

1. LIBRARY.

Acquisitions by Purchase: (*a*) *Books.*

Aitken and Hilton, A History of the Earthquake and Fire in San Francisco. 1906.
Allen and Avery, California Gold Book. 1893.
Atherton, The Californians. 1906.
Austin, Isidro. 1905; The Basket Woman. 1904; The Flock. 1906; The Land of Little Rain.
Ballou, Aztec Land. 1890.
Bamfort, Ti: A Story of San Francisco's Chinatown. [1899.]
Bancroft, History of the Pacific Slope.
Beadle, Life in Utah. [1870]; Polygamy, Western Wilds and the Men Who Redeem Them. 1879.
Bishop, Old Mexico and Her Lost Provinces. 1883.
Blake, On the Wing. 1883.
Blake, Silver Ores and Silver Mines. 1861.
Blake and Sullivan, Mexico. 1888.
Bonwick, The Mormons and The Silver Mines. 1872.
Bourke, On the Border With Crook. 1892.
Bowles, Across the Continent. 1865.
Brackett, History of the United States Cavalry. 1865.
Brockett, Our Western Empire. 1881.
Brown, Life in Shut-in Valley. [1895.]
Browne, Crusoe's Island, California, and Washoe. 1867.
Bryant, What I Saw in California. 1849.
Burdick, The Mystic Mid-Region.
Burton, The City of the Saints. 1862.
California Mines and Minerals. 1899.
Canfield, Diary of a 49er. 1906.
Capron, History of California. 1854.
Carnahan, Polly's Lion, 1894.
Carr, Pioneer Days in California. 1891. The Patrons of Husbandry on the Pacific Coast. 1875.
Century Cyclopedia of Names.
Chandless, A Visit to Salt Lake. 1857.
Charles, In the Country God Forgot. 1906.
Crittenden, Health and Pleasure Resorts of the Pacific Coast. 1884.
Churchill, Over the Purple Hills. 1883.
Clampitt, Echoes from the Rocky Mountains. [1888.]
Clark, Indians of the Yosemite. 1904.
Clayton, Annual Report of Surveyor-General of State of Nevada for year 1865.
Connor, Saunterings in Summerland. 1902.
Crawford, The Land of the Montezumas. 1889.
Crofutt, New Overland Tourist. 1878.
Cronise, The Natural Wealth of California. 1868.
Cuentos de California.
Daggett, Braxton Bar. (Dedicated to Mrs. John W. Mackay.) 1882.
Dana, The Great West. 1861. Two Years Before the Mast. [1840.]
Dall, My First Holiday. 1881.
Delano, Life On the Plains and Among the Diggings. 1854.
Dickenson, Reminiscences of a Trip Across the Plains in 1846. 1904.
Dooner, Last Days of the Republic. 1880.
Downie, Hunting for Gold. 1893.
Drake, California Names. 1893.
Eastman, Indian Boyhood. [1902.]
Evans, A La California. 1873.
Evans, Our Sister Republic. 1870.
Final Report of the California World's Fair Commission. 1894.
Fitch, Better Days. 1891.

Fossett, Colorado. 1879.

Fremont, Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains. 1851. Geographical Memoir upon Upper California. 1848.

French, The Shawmut Consolidated Mining and Milling Company. Mines in Esmeralda County. 1880.

Frink, Overland to California. 1850.

From the Clyde to California. 1882.

Gooch, Face to Face With the Mexicans. [1887.]

Goodwin, The Comstock Club. 1891.

Graham, Stories of the Foot-Hills. [1895.]

Griffin, Publications of the Historical Society of Southern California. 1891.

Habberton, Some Folks. 1877.

Hall, History of San José. 1871.

Hamilton, Resources of Arizona. 1884. The New Empire and Her Representative Men. 1886.

Harrison, Stars and Stripes.

Haskins, The Argonauts of California. 1890.

Hewitt, Across the Plains. [1906.]

Higgins, To California and Back. 1893.

Hildrup, The Missions of California and the Old Southwest. 1907.

Hittell, Adventures of James Capen Adams. 1861. Commerce and Industries of the Pacific Coast. Hand-Book of Pacific Coast Travel. 1887. Resources of California. 1874.

Holder, Southern California. 1888.

Hosmer, The Expedition of Lewis and Clark. 1902.

Hufford, El Camino Real. 1901. The Real Ramona. [1900.]

Ingersoll, The Crest of the Continent. 1885.

Irwin, The City That Was. 1906.

Jackson, California and the Missions. 1903. Ramona. 1905.

James, Indian Basketry. 1902. Indians of the Painted Desert Region. 1903. In and Out of the Old Missions. 1906. The Wonders of the Colorado Desert. 1906.

Johnson, Four Centuries of the Panama Canal. 1906.

Johnson, Sights in the Gold Regions. 1850.

Keller, To California and Back. 1904.

King, Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevadas. 1905.

Leeper, The Argonauts of Forty-Nine. 1894.

Leman, Memories of an Old Actor. 1886.

Lummis, Some Strange Corners of Our Country. The Awakening of a Nation. [1898.]

McClellan, The Golden State. 1876.

McGroarty, Just California.

Manly, Death Valley in '49. 1894.

Manuelo's Narrative: California: Three Hundred and Fifty Years Ago. 1888.

Menefee, Sketch Book of Napa, Sonoma, Lake, and Mendocino. 1873.

Men of California. [1901.]

Miller, Joaquin, Paquita. 1881.

Mormon: Doctrines and Covenants of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints; The Book of Mormon.

Munk, Arizona Sketches. [1905.]

Nevada: Annual Report of the State Mineralogist of Nevada for 1866.

Nevada: Preliminary Report Concerning Explorations and Surveys Principally in Nevada and Arizona. 1871.

Nevada: The Trench Consolidated Mining Company. (Mines in White Pine District.) 1860.

Nordhoff, California: A Book for Travelers and Settlers. 1873. California for Health, Pleasure, and Residence. 1882. Peninsular California. 1888.

Official Guide to the California Midwinter Exposition. 1894.

Ord, Preliminary Report upon a Reconnaissance through Southern and Southeastern Nevada made in 1869.

Oregonian's Handbook of the Pacific Northwest. [1894.]

Owens, Sword and Pen. 1884.
Paine, The Greater America. 1907.
Palou, Relacion Historia de la Vida y Apostolicas Tareas del Venerable Padre Fray Junipero Serra. 1787. (A very rare book now valued at $50.)
Peters, Kit Carson's Life and Adventures. 1873.
Powell, Nevada the Land of Silver. 1876.
Prominent Men of the Great West. 1894.
Pumpelly, Across America and Asia. 1871.
Quigley, The Irish Race in California. 1878.
Raymond, Mineral Resources West of the Rocky Mountains. 1872.
Rhodes, Caxton's Book. 1876.
Richmond, Montezuma. 1885.
Ridge, Poems. 1868.
Royce, California. [1886.]
Ryan, For the Soul of Rafael. 1907.
San Francisco Blue Book. 1889.
San Francisco Blue Book. 1892.
See, Golden Harp Strains of California. 1900.
Shinn, The Story of the Mine. 1903.
Smythe, The Conquest of Arid America. 1905.
Smyth, The Missions of California. 1899.
Soule, Annals of San Francisco.
Steele, Guide to the Pacific Coast. 1891.
Stewart, Silver and the Science of Money, 1894; The Silver Question. 1885.
Stock Buyers' Manual. [1875.] (California, Washoe, White Pine, Idaho, Cope, Ely, Utah, Eureka, Philadelphia, and Esmeralda Mines.)
Stoddard, Beyond the Rockies. 1894.
Strowbridge, The Loom of the Desert. 1907; In Miner Mirage Land. 1904.
Sutro, The Sutro Tunnel Company and the Sutro Tunnel. 1887.
Talbot, My People of the Plains. 1906.
Taylor, Between the Gates. 1878.
Taylor, Seven Years' Street Preaching in San Francisco. [1856.]
Thompson and West, History of Nevada. 1881.
Upham, Fremont, Life, Explorations and Public Services. 1856.
Valliere, Opals from a Mexican Mine. 1896.
Van Dyke, Southern California. 1886.
Van Dyke, The Desert. 1905.
Van Nostrand, The Silver Mines of Nevada. 1865.
Waite, The Mormon Prophet and His Harem. 1868.
Waugh, Lorenzo, Autobiography. 1883.
Weppner, The North Star and the Southern Cross. 1882.
Wheeler, Progress Report upon Geographical and Geological Explorations and Surveys West of the One Hundredth Meridan in 1872.
Whiting and Company, The Rescue Mining Company. [1879.] (Mine at Silverado, Nevada.)
Willard, History of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. [1899.]
Williams, Pacific Tourist and Guide Across the Continent. 1881.
Wilson, Excelsior. 1902.
Wood, Over the Range. 1889.
Young, Biennial Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Nevada. 1885.

Acquisitions by Gift:

Cheney, Judge A. E.: Laws of the Territory of Nevada passed at the First Regular Session of the Legislative Assembly, 1861.
Davis, Capt. Herman: Dan de Quille, The Big Bonanza. 1877.
Davis, Mrs. Sam P.: Sagebrush Leaves. 1879.
Department of the Interior: Spurr, Geology of the Tonopah Mining District, Nevada.
Dickle, F. W.: Church History; Swinton's English Literature.

Folsom, L. D.: Sutro, Closing Argument of Adolph Sutro on the Bill Before Congress to Aid the Sutro Tunnel. 1872; Report of the Commissioners and Evidence—in Regard to the Sutro Tunnel. 1872.

Harding, Miss Zua: The American Victories in the Philippine Islands. 1898.

Lummis, Chas.: Third Bulletin of the Southwest Society of the Archæological Institute of America. 1907; Nineteenth Annual Report of the Los Angeles Public Library for year ending November 30, 1907.

Newlands, Senator F. G.: Annual Reports of the American Historical Association, 1902–1905; Reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1898–1904; Reports of the Smithsonian Institution, 1901, Part 2; 1902, Part 2; 1903–7. Richardson, Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789–1897, 10 vols.

Nixon, Senator G. S.: Annual Reports of American Historical Association, 1899–1905; Cox, Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia; Commercial Relations of the United States, 1903–1906; De Knight and Tillman, History of the Currency of the Country and of the Loans of the United States; Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1895–1904; Reports of the Commissioner of Education, 1902–1903; Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1897; Reports of the Smithsonian Institution, 1902–1907; Reports of the United States Geological Survey, 1894–1905; United States Bankruptcy Law of 1898.

Pinninger, Dr. S.: United States Official Postal Guide, January, 1903.

Show, Prof. A. B.: The New Nevada; United States Mining Laws, 1881.

Stewart, Senator Wm. M.: The Stewart collection consists of over five hundred volumes, containing among other things: A complete set of the Annals of Congress, the Congressional Globe, and the Congressional Record, beginning with 1789. Over fifty of the Senator's private letter books. Several scrap books on the Silver Question, etc. Reports of Explorations and Surveys to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, 1853–4, Washington, 1855, 12 vols. Thirty volumes of bound newspapers of Nevada and Washington, D. C.

Wier, J. E.: Bartlett, Industry's Responsibility for Its Accidents. Los Angeles, A Guide Book, 1907. The New Nevada.

Wisconsin State Historical Society: Catalogues, 10 vols. Report of, 1905.

Nevada Directories, 1862, 1863, 1864.

Acquisitions by Legislation:

Statutes of Nevada, 1866, 1873, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1901, 1905, 1907.

Nevada Reports, 1865–1905.

(*b*) *Newspapers.*

(1) Current Nevada papers received by the Society:

Austin—Reese River Reveille.

Battle Mountain—Battle Mountain Herald and Central Nevadan.

Beatty—Beatty Bullfrog Miner.

Blair—The Blair Press.

Caliente—Caliente Lode-Express.

Carson—Carson City Daily Appeal, The Carson City News, The Carson Weekly.

Chafey—The Chafey News.

Columbia—Columbia Topics.

Elko—Daily Independent, Weekly Independent, The Free Press.

Ely—Ely Daily Mining Expositor, Ely Weekly Mining Expositor, The Ely Mining Record, White Pine News.

Eureka—The Eureka Sentinel.

Fallon—Churchill County Eagle.

Gardnerville—Record-Courier.

Goldfield—Goldfield Chronicle, Goldfield News, Goldfield Review, The Goldfield Daily Tribune.

Hornsilver—Hornsilver Herald.

Jumbo—The Jumbo Miner.

Las Vegas—Las Vegas Age.

Lovelock—The Lovelock Review, The Lovelock Tribune.

Midas—The Gold Circle News.
Mina—Western Nevada Miner.
Pioche—The Pioche Weekly Record.
Ramsey—Ramsey Recorder.
Rawhide—Rawhide News, Rawhide Press-Times, Rawhide Rustler.
Reno—Nevada Mining News, Nevada State Journal, Reno Evening Gazette, The Reveille.
Rhyolite—Bullfrog Miner, Death Valley Magazine, Rhyolite Daily Bulletin, Rhyolite Herald.
Round Mountain—Round Mountain Nugget.
Searchlight—Searchlight Bulletin.
Seven Troughs—Seven Troughs Miner.
Sparks—Nevada Forum.
Tonopah—Tonopah Daily Bonanza, The Tonopah Daily Sun, The Tonopah Miner.
Virginia—Daily Territorial Enterprise, Virginia Chronicle.
Wells—Nevada State Herald.
Winnemucca—The Humboldt Star, The Silver State News.
Wonder—Wonder Mining News.

(2) Newspaper Files.

Acquisitions by Gift:

Blake, H. A.: Nevada Weekly Gazette, 1867–1870.
Booher, W. W.: Humboldt Register, 1864–1865, 1865–1866.
Branson, Lindley C.: Tonopah Daily Sun, partial file.
Bryan, Mark H.: Rawhide Press-Times.
Case, J. S.: Lovelock Tribune, 1905–1908.
Conboie, J. A.: Sacramento Daily Union, 1863–1874.
Dranga, O. C.: Delamar Lode, 1892–1894, 1897–1905.
Ely Publishing Co.: Ely Mining Record, partial file.
Emerson, C. C.: The Fairview News; The Rawhide News.
Laney, Paul de: Death Valley Magazine.
Mannix, Frank P.: The Bullfrog Miner.
Mighels, Roy R.: The Ramsey Recorder.
Orr, Wm. E., and Goodrich, Eugene: Pioche Record, since 1872.
Perkins, H. A.: Searchlight Bulletin, Vols. II to VI.
Preston, Harry W.: Caliente Lode-Express.
Schwalenberg & Reilly: Ely Weekly Mining Expositor.
Selkirk, Bert: Carson Valley News, Vol. I.
Show, Prof. A. B.: The Death Valley Chuck Walla, February 15, April 1, May 1, 15, June, 1907.
Sprague, Chas. S.: Goldfield News.
Squires, Chas. P.: Las Vegas Age.
Terrell, Clyde R.: Beatty Bullfrog Miner.
The Bulletin Company: Rhyolite Daily Bulletin, 1907–1908.
Files promised by Mr. Newman H. Mix of Blair, Mr. J. Holman Buck of Mina, Mr. P. S. Triplett of Wells; Windle, Rose & Brackett of Winnemucca.

Acquisitions by Loan:

Booher, W. W.: Daily Independent, 1875–1879, 1887–1899.
Case, J. S: The Argus, September 20, 1902–January 27, 1905.
Clemens, Earle R.: The Hornsilver Herald; The Rhyolite Herald.
Davis, S. P.: Carson City Daily Appeal, 1867–1868, 1873–1875.
Harroun, E. R.: The Silver State News, 1874–1885, 1887–1900.

(3) Single Papers.

Acquisitions by Gift:

Harding, Miss Zua: The American, February 2, 1899, Manila. The American Soldier, the first American paper published in Manila, Vol. II, No. 1, January 1, 1899.
Root, Francis M.: Gold Hill Daily News, April 15, 1865. News of Lincoln's assassination.
Smith, J. Garfield: Dutch Creek News, February 1, 1907.

Sutherland, Wm.: Reprint of Territorial Enterprise, September 9, 1875, "The Masons on the Mountains."

(c) Manuscripts.

Acquisitions by Gift:

Booher, W. W.: Diplomas from World's Columbian Exposition. Sample ballots of election of 1906, Elko County.

Gracey, Charles: Early Days of Lincoln County; Stock certificate of Colorado Mining District, 1864; Stock certificate of Isabel Copper and Silver Mining Co., 1863; Stock certificate of Sappho Gold and Silver Mining Co., 1864.

Harding, Miss Zua: Spanish burial certificate, 1807; Old Spanish manuscript book, 1795; Proclamation of Don Alfonso XIII, 1898, brought from Manila.

Hawkins, D. R.: Account book of Stephen A. Kinsey, Great Salt Lake City, 1854; Letter of Stephen A Kinsey to Hon. James W. Harris, Commissioner World's Columbian Exposition, giving history of Old Mormon Station.

Show, Prof. A. B.: Miscellaneous paper of Decker Mine, Panamint, Inyo County, California, 1892; Record book of Butte Valley Mining District, Inyo County, California, 1884–1889.

Slosson, H. L.: Collection of Yellow Jacket Silver Mining Company's stock certificates, 1863–1865.

Stewart, Wm. M.: American Trotting Register certificate for Gedeon, September, 1902.

Stubbs, Dr. J. E.: Copy of Clarence H. Mackay's remarks at the unveiling of the statue of John W. Mackay; Copy of Clarence H. Mackay's remarks dedicating the Mackay School of Mines, June 10, 1908.

Williams, Dr. F.: Statement of early days in Goldfield.

Acquisitions by Loan:

Mr. R. W. Packard: Certificate of allotment of land to Ne-swaw-so-be, a Mackinac Indian, June 7, 1871, signed by President U. S. Grant; Letter giving history of old sword, Mrs. Cordelia Wilkins.

(d) Maps and Miscellaneous Collection.

Acquisitions by Gift:

Bender, C. T: National Republican Ticket of 1872. "My First Vote."

Booher, W. W.: Invitation to the hanging of Josiah and Elizabeth Potts, Friday, June 20, 1890, at Elko.

Boyd, D. B.: First Map of Reno.

McNamee, F. R.: Map of Searchlight Mining District.

Smith, E. W.: Map of Tonopah.

(e) Pictures.

Acquisitions by Purchase:

(1) Albums: Two albums of Rawhide. Rhyolite album made by A. E. Holt. Wadsworth, Indian, and Irrigation Canal album made by Mrs. W. D. Linton.

(2) Large Photographs: Pioneer celebration at Panaca; view of Death Valley; four of California.

(3) Postcards: Sixty Nevada cards; one hundred and thirty-nine California views.

(4) Water colors: Ten California views.

Acquisitions by Camera Work:

Collection of the Secretary.

Acquisitions by Gift:

(1) Chromos:

Dickle, F. W.: Picture of Landing of Columbus; has been in Pioche since 1869.

Wier, A. W.: The Last of the Maine and Her Men.

(2) Photographs:

Brown, Mrs. Geo. S.: Indian picture, man born on Eel River, Mendocino, about 1852.

Buck, J. Holman: Four views of Bodie, California.

Campbell, Dr. J. D.: Pictures of Pioche.

Cupid, Theodore: Pictures of Delamar.

Dickle, F. W.: Picture of Miners' Union Home, Colorado Springs.

Dunham, Murray: Picture of old log cabin at Genoa.

Fee, Chas. S.: San Francisco-Omaha trip; about 200 pictures.

Ingalls, Major: Picture of old log cabin at Genoa.

Prouty, Estelle: Views of Reno and vicinity.
Roland, C. H.: Picture of Old Glory.
Sanford, Mrs. W. W.: Oldest two-story building in Fallon.
Smith, E. W.: Picture of T. R. Bannerman; album of Tonopah.

(3) Etchings:

Harding, Miss Zua: Set of Philippine pictures.

Acquisitions by Loan:

Hawkins, D. R.: Mr. and Mrs. Stephen A. Kinsey, Mr. and Mrs. John Hawkins, group of Carson Valley pioneers; Old Mormon Station, bearing autograph of Stephen A. Kinsey, same sent to World's Columbian Exposition; Snowshoe Thompson; old Kinsey house.

McIntosh, Mrs. J. O.: Loan of films for copying of views of Caliente and Las Vegas.

2. MUSEUM.

A. General Collection.

(1) Acquisitions by Gift:

(a) Nevada Collection.

Minerals:

Kent Mine, Goodsprings: Specimen.
Green Mountain Mine: Specimen.
Lee, O. J.: Rock from Old Glory Hole No. 2.
Lewis: Specimens from Mason Valley Copper Mine.
McIntosh, C. H.: Specimen from Mariposa Cañon.
Miller, John, and Smithson, C. C.: Turquoise specimens from Old Crescent.
Peters, Laban: Rock from Old Glory Hole No. 1.
Reymers, B. H.: Sample from Bluestone Mine.
Reymers, Mrs. B. H.: Copper stone from the Ludwig.
Syphus, Levi: Specimen from the Salt Mountain, Lincoln County.
Williams, Frank: Specimens from the Crescent and Goodsprings Mines.
Britt, John: Specimens from the Western Nevada Copper Mines.

Other Things:

Alvord, Mr.: Government picket pin, probably dropped by the soldiers in the 50's. Found in Eldorado Cañon, Lincoln County.
Campbell, Dr. J. D.: Three-shooter, brought by Mr. Vanderlip across plains to Cherry Creek in the 60's.
Capitol Commissioners: Desk from Supreme Court Room, Carson City, used in early days.
Cunningham, E. R.: Potatoes grown in mine at Yerington.
Dickle, F. W.: Old sword.
Garrard, Senator: Old logging wagon in Alum Creek Cañon.
Godby, E. L.: Bumper from old mill at Bullionville; steam-gage.
Hansen, T. R.: Piece of log from old Mormon Station.
Harding, Miss Zua: Fossils from near Lovelock.
Hawkins, D. R.: Canceling stamp used in first Nevada postoffice; ink well used in first Nevada postoffice, Mormon Station, Stephen A. Kinsey, Postmaster; hardwood box carried by Stephen A. Kinsey across plains; hook from old fireplace in Mormon Station, 1851; legging worn by Stephen A. Kinsey crossing the plains in the 40's; ox ring found within the old stockade at Mormon Station; powder flasks and horn of Stephen A. Kinsey; sand shaker used in first postoffice in Nevada; valises of Stephen A. Kinsey; watch given by Stephen A. Kinsey to his wife at their marriage.
Hawkins, Theodore: Hand-made spikes from Mormon Station and old bars at Mottsville.
Matthews, Charles: Old flint-lock brought by him from Great Salt Lake City to Panaca in 1866.
Mills, H. B.: Rock from old tithing house at Logan.
Parkey, Mr., and Lee, O. J.: Hammer and drill from old mine in Gold Mountain Mining District.
Reymers, B. H.: Old German gun brought from the Fatherland in 1876; purchased there for $76.

Sparks, Governor John: Pen with which he signed bill making Society a State institution.
Stewart, Wm. M.: Wall clock; office sign; notary seal.
Superintendent of Lincoln County Experiment Farm: Pampas grass; peanuts; mesquite beans; mescrew pods, etc.
Vanderlieth, E. D.: Sword of Governor Nye.
Vollmar, F. A.: Piece of old lamp used by Silver Peak Mining Company in 1876; vulcanized rubber elbow from leaching plant established at Silver Peak, 1876, for working of silver ores by New York Company, Blairs, Ogden and Sam Tilden.
Williams, Frank: Fossilized goat horn from near Searchlight.
Williams, W. A.: Relics from old arrastra at Old Town, 1875.
Williams, Senator W. W.: Cannon-ball formation from Fallon.

(*b*) *Foreign Collection.*

Harding, Miss Zua: Hardwood sticks from battle ground in the Philippines, placed in ground to bruise feet of enemy; Philippine flag; Philippine shoes; piece of silk from the Philippines.

(2) Acquisitions by Loan:

Packard, R. W.: Old revolver found in Sierra Nevada Mountains on Little Grizzly Creek, 1903; Sword used in French and Indian War, carried by Col. Seth Warner in War of Revolution, and by his brother-in-law in War of 1812.
Saunders, Mrs.: Buffalo horns.

(3) Acquisitions by Original Collection by Secretary:

(a) Nevada:

Baskets from old grist-mill at foot of Kingsbury Grade.
Board against which wheat fell in same mill.
Old iron used as foundation for burr in same mill.
Brass model of roller machine made by Peter Anderson of Gold Mountain District; wood model of same.
Fossil from State Penitentiary.
Pinenut burr open and one closed.
Piece of sagebrush wreath placed by the Virginia City women in the University around the statue of John W. Mackay on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue, June 10, 1908.
Piece of iron from first mill in Silver Peak, 10 stamps, 1864.
Piece of old Col. Reese house at Genoa; iron from the same.
Plaster from outside of Senator Stewart House at Rhyolite.
Adobe from old fort house at Las Vegas.
Adobe from old house at Mottsville.
Rock from old cellar at Genoa, used as protection against Indians.
Rock from old building in Virginia City, used as assay office by Mackay & Fair.
Rock from old building in Silver Peak, erected in 1865, used as jail.
Rock from the hermit's cabin, Old Town.
Relics from Old St. Joe, Lincoln County.
Turquoise in the matrix.

(b) California:

Branch of olive tree at Mission San Diego, planted by Mission Fathers.
Branch of pepper tree, Mission San Diego, planted by Mission Fathers.
Branch of thorn tree, Mission San Diego, said to be descended from tree raised from crown of thorns.
Ice plant growing within enclosure of Mission San Diego.
Palm leaf from first palm tree in California, planted at Mission San Diego by Mission Fathers.
Tile from Mission San Diego.
Tile from Guahome Ranch, one of the so-called homes of Ramona, Oceanside.
Brick from Mission San Luis Rey; plaster from same.
Palm leaf from tree in Old Plaza, Los Angeles.
Tile from Camulos Ranch, one of the so-called homes of Ramona.

Plaster and tile from walls of San Buena Ventura Mission.
Brick from Mission Santa Barbara.
Rosary of Job's Tears made by priests at Mission Santa Barbara.
Specimens from wall of Mission Carmel.
Large adobe from outside wall of Mission Carmel.
Bark from Junipero Serra tree, Monterey.
Piece of bone from Walk of Bones at Monterey.
Piece of wood from first frame house in California.
Stones from old Custom House at Monterey.
Burned opium pipes from San Francisco fire, April 18, 1906.
Burned rock from San Francisco Cliff House, burned 1908.
Tile from San Francisco Mission.

B. INDIAN COLLECTION.

(1) Acquisitions by Purchase:

(a) Collection Made by the Secretary.

Two pieces of Santa Clara pottery.
Cedar mat.
Haida paddle.
Chippeway basket.
Nez Perce basket.
Apache basket.
Pima basket.
Chetimache basket.
Klingit basket.
Attu basket.
Hopi mat.
Navajo blanket.
Arrapahoe feather headdress.
Two Pueblo rattles.
Cactus cane.
Choc Mool god.
Mexican water bottle.
Mexican stein.
Aztec plaque.
Pulque canteen.
Mexican flower pot.
Nevada Indian basket made of squaw weed, Las Vegas.
Paiute Indian water bottle, Reno.
Paiute baskets, Moapa Reservation; seed basket, corn basket; one small and two large cooking baskets.
Paiute water bottles, Moapa Reservation; two bottles.

(b) Collection Made by Mr. Abram Cohn.

Paiute baby-carrier or cradle.
Paiute journey gourd.
Paiute household water bottle.
Paiute burden basket.
Paiute winnow basket.
Washoe burden basket.
Washoe separating basket.
Two Washoe cooking baskets.
Washoe cooking spoon.

(2) Acquisitions by Gift:

Allen, Mrs.: Indian skull dug up near Fallon.
Alvord, Mr.: Piece of old pottery found in Camp Dupont, Searchlight.
Anker, Peter: Paiute mortar and pestles, dug up on his ranch south of Lovelock.
Doherty, Frank: Papoose basket made of arrow reed; old pottery from Wellington Station.
Fowler, Hazel: Indian medicine stone.

Freudenthal, Senator H. E.: Rock hammer found at the Mexican Mine one and one-half miles southeast of Pioche, made by the Indians and used for grinding pine-nuts.

Gracey, Mrs. Charles: Pieces of bone from excavation at Eldorado Cañon, Lincoln County; large basket made by Indian woman "Chipmunk"; large pottery jar.

Grimes, W. C.: Indian fire-stone.

Hawkins, Mrs. D. R.: Washoe Indian mortuary beads.

McCarthy, Mrs. A. J.: Paiute water jug from Hawthorne.

McClure, Mrs.: Mortars and pestles from Crescent; burden basket made of mesquite.

Stewart Industrial School: Clay model of papoose basket made in kindergarten by Indian child.

Shelley, Mrs. Emily: Paiute basket from Paradise Valley.

Wilmerding-Loewe Co.: Indian head plaque.

(3) Acquisitions by Loan:

Kapp, C. F.: Indian skull found by Harry Caile June 26, 1906, on Ghost Peak, in the Funeral Range of mountains in Death Valley.

(4) Acquisitions by Original Collection of Secretary:

Aztec hammers from turquoise mines at Crescent.

C. Fiscal Report of the Secretary.

State Fund.

For the biennial period ending December 31, 1908, the State appropriated to the Society the sum of		$2,000.00
The following disbursements have been made upon warrants drawn by the Secretary, audited by the Board of Examiners, and paid by the State Treasurer:		
For books	$312.23	
For curios	129.70	
For photographs and other pictures	74.05	
For camera and supplies	125.60	
For typewriter	40.00	
For bookcases and museum tables	79.57	
For cataloguing supplies	24.60	
For sign and frame	9.00	
For printing	93.25	
For stationery	26.32	
For postage	34.54	
For freight, express, and dray	68.85	
For telegrams and telephones	5.35	
For traveling expenses of Secretary	365.30	
For salary of Secretary and Clerical Assistant	300.50	
For annual meetings	61.00	
For rent of rooms	250.00	
		$1,999.96
Unexpended balance in State Treasury		$0.04

Mackay Fund.

Received by gift from Mr. Clarence H. Mackay		$500.00
The following disbursements were made by authority of the Executive Council:		
Traveling expenses of Secretary, July 12 to September 19, 1908	$186.10	
Stationery	.70	
Telegram	.50	
Book	1.50	
Postage	1.00	
Dray	.75	
Pictures	2.00	
General supplies	7.45	
Secretary's salary for 1908	300.00	
		$500.00

Dues and Small Gifts.

Income from dues, 1904–1908	$429.00	
Income from gifts	47.00	
		$476.00
The following disbursements were made by authority of the Council:		
Expenses from 1904 to April 8, 1907	$222.25	
Expenses of Assistant, September to December, 1908	130.00	
Traveling expenses of Secretary	10.45	
Telephones	1.00	
Books	11.30	
Postage	1.00	
		$476.00

Because of the extra work done, September to December, 1908, as explained elsewhere, the Secretary has incurred debts as follows:

Salary of Assistant, September to December	$400.00
Rent for December	25.00
Traveling expenses, October 9th to December 21st	138.90
Printing	15.75
Postage	9.00
Telephones	4.60
Lumber for cases	28.20
Stationery and camera supplies	18.35
Boxes for packing and labor	24.00
Burlap	3.60
Stenographer	2.00
Transfer	7.05
Books	4.20
Indian water bottle	1.00
Total of deficiency	$681.65

D. Functions and Needs of the Society.

The essential purpose of the Society has ever been: (1) the gathering together and preservation of materials for an historical library and museum; and (2) the investigation of topics pertaining to the history of the State and the publication of the results of such investigation. I beg leave to report that during the five years of our existence as an institution these functions have been performed as fully as our income would permit. As in the animal kingdom new functions are evolved by natural or artificial conditions, so in this organization conditions in the State have called for the performance of another kind of work which is vastly important, although it must always remain subsidiary to the main purposes as stated above. In the building up of a library it is of course our aim to render easily accessible to investigators everything that may help to illustrate Nevada history. When properly housed and catalogued it should be used daily by scholars, students, and special investigators. Our experience during the year now ending is that it must be something more if it is to prove of practical value to the people at large.

We have had frequent demands by letter, telegram and telephone, for information on specific topics: data regarding pioneers, statistics, etc. Several such demands have come from branches of the State Government, some from teachers, newspaper men, and other private citizens. This fact goes to prove that in the absence of a bureau of statistics the State Historical Society is coming to be regarded as a semi-official information bureau for the Commonwealth. I believe that we should seek to provide for the systematic work of such a bureau and that in it we should aim especially to meet the needs of the State departments and of the Legislature. To this end we should endeavor to obtain legislation making us a permanent bureau for the census and all vital statistics and the official custodian of such State archives as may not need to be kept in the Capitol or the county court-houses. In this State, where the county seats are so frequently changed, this is the more important. Moreover, the danger from fire in the mining camps is greater than in many other places.

In this connection I may well speak of three other items of needed legislation:

(1) A law providing for the proper care and custody of the public records, including State, county, town, and court records, and for the State supervision of the same. Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island have State supervision. In

several other States legislative action is now proposed. The American Historical Association is also giving its support to the work. Kansas, by Act of March 4, 1905, provides that any State, county, or other official may turn over to the Kansas Historical Society any records not required by law to be kept in such office three years after the current use of the same, or sooner, in the discretion of the head of the department.

(2) A law amending the one of February 1, 1877, providing that the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be curator of the State Museum; also the one of March 10, 1899, prohibiting the removal from the State building of the articles in such museum.[1]

This collection, for which there is no adequate place or supervision at the Capitol, should be placed in the custody of the State Historical Society.

(3) A law amending the one of February 17, 1893, regulating the number of copies of the State reports to be printed,[2] and, if need be, of the one of March 5, 1875, providing for the preservation of certain Nevada reports. The law of March 20, 1907, says: "And, to enable the Society to augment its collection by effecting exchanges with other societies and institutions, sixty bound copies each of the several publications of the State and of its societies and institutions, except the reports of the Supreme Court, shall be and the same are hereby donated to said Society as they shall be issued, and to include also for deposit in its collection one set of all the publications of the State heretofore issued not excepting the Supreme Court Reports."[3]

As shown elsewhere in this report we have received in all: Compiled Laws, fourteen volumes of the Statutes of Nevada, and twenty-four volumes, or partial set, of the Nevada Reports. We have none of the Journals of either Senate or Assembly. We are told that it is impossible to furnish us with the missing volumes because of a law of March 5, 1875, which provides that "the Secretary of State shall keep on hand, for the exclusive use of the Legislature, when in session, fifty copies of each volume of the Nevada Reports heretofore published,"[4] although the law giving copies of each publication to the Society is the later one. With respect to the sixty copies for necessary exchange purposes we are told that an insufficient number is printed each year, and we therefore have received none either of the regular or of the special session of the Twenty-third Legislature. It is apparent that some action should be taken in this matter at once.

As it was the intention of the Legislature that the Society should have one copy of all past State publications and of all Reports of the Supreme Court published in the future, and "sixty copies each of the several publications of the State and its institutions, except the Reports of the Supreme Court as they shall be issued, the same to be delivered to the Society by the Secretary of State or other officer having custody of the same,"[5] I would suggest that such legislation and official action be recommended as will secure the printing of such additional numbers of all State publications as will insure to the Society the delivery of the numbers allotted to it, in addition to meeting all requirements of the law and providing copies for other purposes. These books are essential to our work as a Society, and there has already been special call and need for them.[6]

Again, the Society needs of its own reports not less than one thousand copies, and it could well use a much larger number. Information should be had without delay as to the number which under the present system will be available.

I come now to matters of detail in the conduct of the Society work. Such changes as from experience have been deemed advisable are incorporated in the new constitution and by-laws, which are before you to-night for your consideration.

In the matter of membership considerable confusion has arisen because of the terms "active" and "associate." We therefore suggest that the word "annual" be substituted for them both. Election of officers by correspondence has proved to be a cumbersome and altogether unsatisfactory method. We therefore propose another plan, as also for county vice-presidents. The matter of delinquent dues is one that calls for attention. While these dues are merely nominal, yet the Society should be businesslike in this

[1] Compiled Laws, Secs. 2078, 2079, 2080.
[2] Ibid., Sec. 1923.
[3] Statutes of 23d Session, c. XCVI, pp. 201-2.
[4] Compiled Laws, Sec. 1946.
[5] Statutes 1907, p. 201.
[6] While editing papers for this report we have had to search through the law offices in town for the Statutes, and were not able to find the Journals of the Assembly and Senate in Reno.

respect as in all others. Finally we recommend that all editors of papers in Nevada contributing the current numbers of their publications to the Society shall be enrolled as annual members exempt from dues, so long as they continue to furnish such assistance. This brings me to the third division of my subject: The relationship of the Society to other institutions.

(1) Relationship to the Press of the State.

We have sought to keep in close touch with the newspaper press of the State with a view to mutual assistance. Some errors have thus arisen in accounts of our work, but, on the whole, this relationship has proved to be a most helpful one. Items copied from one paper into another have frequently paved the way for my work in a new community. In our early years we suffered more than anything else from a lack of knowledge on the part of the people as to the existence of the Society. This is no longer true. The press of Nevada has always sought to be kind and helpful to us as an organization, and we are seeking to merit their assistance and aid the press in return.

(2) Relation of the Society to the State University.

Necessity has produced in our State a situation with regard to these two institutions, which in some respects is an ideal one; the Secretary of the Society is in charge of the Department of History at the State University. In larger historical societies and universities, with splendid equipment for each, such close coöperation is not essential; indeed, it might even be considered impracticable. But in smaller institutions, such as our own, many advantages are derived from such a relationship. The University is aided in two ways: (*a*) by the strengthening of the College of Liberal Arts through the supplying of material for research work and by the instilling of the spirit of such work into the minds of advanced students; (*b*) by the legitimate advertising which the work of the Secretary in the field provides for the University.

The Society is aided: (*a*) By the moral support of an older and well-established institution. (*b*) By the assistance of University students in working out local topics. It were better, no doubt, that this work should be done by older and better trained men and women, but where are these to be found with the leisure and taste for such work? Better that it should be done under the supervision of a competent instructor than that it should be entirely neglected. Moreover, the interest of these students once enlisted, they will become permanent helpers in the work of collection throughout the State. (*c*) By bringing to the Society the advantages of general historical culture in its leaders who know enough general history to give the local events their proper National setting and thus keep the Society from becoming narrow and isolated in its work. Of course, such a trained worker can be procured for the Society alone, but the constant and enforced contact with the field of world history in the University class-room keeps ever before the instructor the relationship of the part to the whole.

If, however, this relationship of University and Historical Society is to be maintained successfully, adequate assistance must be given in both fields. And in no instance do I believe that the work of either should be lost in that of the other department. Coöperation and not consolidation should be the form of union maintained. This should be true also of the libraries of the two institutions, and of this I shall speak under the next or fourth division of my subject.

The Financial Needs of the Society.

(*a*) A Library and Museum Building has become the first requisite for successful work in the immediate future. The money for this building was promised some two years ago, but changed conditions in the State have rendered it impossible to obtain the money. Efforts have been made during the summer and are still being pushed to secure the aid from private sources. Should this fail to culminate in success before the middle of next January we should seek to obtain the building from the State. It should be absolutely fire-proof and should cost not less than forty or fifty thousand dollars. In addition to the library room it should provide museum rooms and a portrait gallery. These latter are essential features, not only because of their historical merit, but also as a feature of abiding interest for that considerable part of the public which cares little for a library—the chief strength of the Society—but is attracted by the more popular collection. In a State institution it is not only necessary but highly desirable and justifiable that, while

avoiding political interference, we should cultivate the arts of popularity. As to where this building should be located is an open question. Beyond doubt it should be easily accessible to students and scholars. Therefore a spot in Reno near the University would seem to be the ideal location.

(*b*) The second financial need of the Society is money for the purchase of books and curios. Perhaps it will be said that as little has been printed on Nevada, correspondingly little money is needed for the purchase of books. I would answer in the first place that because so few books are devoted entirely to our State it is the more essential that we procure all other works which have either direct or indirect reference to us. Files of magazines, such as the *Overland Monthly* and *Sunset*, should be obtained, in addition to works of travel, etc. Secondly, as the roots of our history are so intimately intertwined with those of the surrounding States, it is necessary that we should have the books and papers pertaining to their history as well. Third, for scholarly research there is practically no limit to our need, and, as we stated in our bulletin of last spring, "with proper financial support we will undertake to gather together for this State the best historical library to be found between the Sierras and the Rockies."

With respect to the purchase of curios, I would say that we are endeavoring as a Society to discourage the spirit of commercialism with respect to these things. Yet we cannot hope to overcome it entirely. Provision must be made to enable us to compete with other institutions in regard to such specimens as that of the meteorite now on exhibition in Tonopah. Occasionally also it is necessary to pay for newspaper files and manuscripts.

(*c*) The third financial need of the Society is money for an editorial or publishing department. Not only will such publishing prove to be a source of power in showing the importance of our work, but it will draw to our assistance the aid of many citizens who will be willing to collate material if assured that it is to be preserved in permanent orm. Such publishing necessitates two kinds of expense: First, the labor of editing (in Mississippi, where wages are low, $250 is allowed for the editing of each volume); second, the expense of printing. In many instances this task is assigned to the State Printer. In Nebraska $600 is allowed annually; in Mississippi, $1,000; in Oregon, $704.86; in Maryland, $2,000; in Kansas, $3,261.45; and in Wisconsin, $2,000 for printing and binding. In Nevada we need provision, either through the State Office or by means of appropriation, for the publication of at least one volume yearly, besides job work from time to time. In view of the large number of old and valuable newspaper files which we are receiving from time to time, we need a considerable appropriation for binding purposes. Minnesota provides $1,550 yearly for binding alone.

(*d*) The fourth financial need is money for the purchase and preservation of historic sites and buildings and the marking of historic spots.

I will mention but a few:

(1) The State Prison tracks: About a year ago the President and Secretary went out to the Penitentiary to ascertain the condition of these tracks. Inspection revealed the need of covers for them and railings to prevent the careless from walking over them. Negotiations with the Warden were begun toward carrying out these plans, but lack of time and funds prevented any work from being done.

(2). The old log cabin at Genoa: One year and a half ago I obtained an option on the place for $400. This probably can be renewed and I have only been waiting the coming of better days to endeavor to raise the money. The place is clearly not worth more; in fact, except for sentimental reasons, it is worth less than this amount.

(3) The site of the old building in Virginia City which was used as an assay office by Mackay & Fair: A heap of stones from the foundation remains and could, for a small sum, be erected into a monument marking the spot.

(4) The old adobe fort house at Las Vegas: It is possible that this is the first permanent house in Nevada of which any portion is now standing. I have been running down evidence in this matter for the past six months and have come to no decision as yet. At all events it is one of the most historic spots in the State, and we are now trying to obtain the old fort house for the Society.

(5) Numberless other deserving sites. Rhode Island in 1906 appropriated $1,500 to be expended for the purpose of suitable marking of sites of historic interest. Other States have made similar appropriations, such as for marking the Niagara frontier and

the Santa Fe trail. Why should not Nevada take steps toward the marking of its overland trail along the Humboldt, the Carson, and the Truckee? Why should it not seek to preserve something of the ruins of old Fort Churchill and Fort McDermitt?

(*e*) The fifth financial need is money for field work both in Nevada and elsewhere. Many of the pioneers have removed to other States, and to reach them is quite as important as to gain information from those now resident in the State. Perhaps it may be urged that this work can be accomplished more economically through correspondence. I have to reply that attempts at such work through correspondence have in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred been a failure. To-day I am holding this report awaiting answers to letters which should have been received two weeks since. I leave it to some one of you to figure out what the influences in the West may be that render citizens here averse to replying to kindly letters of inquiry. And in nearly every instance these people, who will not yield to appeals by post, become interested and even enthusiastic when approached in person.

Moreover, the personal contact with early settlers has proved very fruitful in the advertising of our work. Therefore I cannot too strongly recommend provision for continuous and systematic work in the field. Neither should the work be undertaken at unfavorable seasons of the year. Under the present arrangement I was forced to spend my summer vacation traveling in a semi-torrid region, which was not only a personal hardship but a serious disadvantage to the work. At all times I have been compelled to make hurried trips which are uneconomical in the long run.[1] I would not dwell needlessly upon the trials of the field work, for whoever would plan to act in this capacity must decide beforehand to forego comfort and to find in the joy of work accomplished full compensation for a life of hardship. But I would submit to you that provision should be made for economical work here as elsewhere. When once we have atoned for the years of neglect and have carefully gathered together the materials of the past, it will be a comparatively easy matter to add such things as may arise from year to year. Even now and again donations of books and relics have come to us unsolicited because the donors had come to understand that we were the proper depository for such things.

(*f*) The sixth financial need is money for salaries. At least one person must be able to give the larger part of his time to the work for the next two years. Clerical assistance must be provided in addition. In fact, so rapidly is the work growing, so great is the demand for immediate effort, that the help obtained will be limited only by the money provided.

(*g*) The seventh financial need is money to make up the deficiency incurred this fall as heretofore explained. It amounts to $681.65.

Estimate of Expenses for the Years 1909 and 1910.

For purchase of books, pictures, etc.	$1,000.00
For stationery and incidental printing	100.00
For binding 1,000 volumes of reports at $0.35	350.00
For binding 100 volumes of old files and current numbers of newspapers	250.00
For marking historic sites and preservation of historic buildings	1,000.00
For field work, traveling expenses, etc.	2,000.00
For salaries, Secretary, Curator, Assistants	5,500.00
For rent, at $480 per year	960.00
For heat, light, and other incidental expenses	500.00
For freight, express, and postage	200.00
For annual meetings	100.00
Total	$11,960.00

This budget is necessarily a large one. It is commensurate with the greatness of the work which we aim to accomplish.

Allow me to cite a few statistics from other States:

The Alabama Department of Archives and History is housed at the Capitol. It has no expense for lighting, heating, janitor service, printing or binding. It receives $4,800 annually. In addition to this the Historical Society receives $1,000, besides membership fees.

[1] During the last six months I have traveled 3,805 miles, 579 of this by team.

The Maryland Historical Society, established in 1844, receives $2,000, dues of $2,500, and has an endowment of $20,000.

The Nebraska Society, established in 1878, has $5,000 annually, and is housed by the State University.

New Jersey has an income of $3,000.

The Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society has $8,000 and housing at the University.

The Mississippi Department of Archives and History has $5,600 and housing in the State House.

Missouri has in all for her work $5,500 and housing.

Kansas gives $10,881.45 and housing at the Capitol.

The Massachusetts Historical Society has an income from endowments and fees of $48,000.

The Minnesota Historical Society has an annual income of $20,000, besides $1,775 fees and housing at the Capitol.

The Illinois State Historical Society has $5,000 and housing in the Capitol.

Iowa gives $17,500 and housing.

The Wisconsin State Historical Society, established in 1849, has $32,000 annually, besides $1,000 dues and endowments.

Oregon Historical Society has $7,500, besides $1,650 fees and housing in City Hall.

Colorado gives $5,700 and housing in the State House. It has besides special funds.

In many of the States there are "additional perquisites of official printing, stationery, postage, expressage, janitorship, repairs, and miscellaneous supplies."

Should Nevada with her rich resources fall behind in this important work? Friends have suggested to me that in making an estimate of needed appropriation I ask for twice what we need so that we will be sure to get at least half. The cardinal principle of this Society is strict truthfulness. I therefore recommend that we ask for the least amount with which we can do successful work and that we then strive to obtain all for which we ask.

In conclusion, I wish to express to the Council my appreciation of the splendid assistance rendered to us by Prof. A. B. Show of Stanford University. While giving his attention in the main to the University work, he has also given invaluable service to the Society directly in advice, suggestions of plans of work and moreover in actual work in the caring for the collection and arranging it as well as the rooms would permit. I have also to thank the Council for its courteous and helpful spirit of coöperation in the work.

Respectfully submitted,

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER, *Secretary.*

The Council meeting at which the foregoing report was made was held in Judge Cheney's office on the evening of December 10th. After the transaction of the usual business, the report was presented and after due consideration was approved, and the President and Secretary were appointed a committee to present the report to the Governor on behalf of the Council and to lay before him a statement of the needs of the Society.

Following this, resolutions were adopted concerning Senator Wm. M. Stewart, as follows:

WHEREAS, After a long lifetime of very devoted and efficient activity in the service of the State of his choice, the Honorable William M. Stewart has now generously donated to the Nevada Historical Society, on behalf of the State, his large and valuable collection of books, papers, and documents, thereby insuring to the State the permanent possession of these historical materials; therefore

Be It Resolved by the Council of the Nevada Historical Society, That we hereby, on behalf of the Society, tender to Senator Stewart our deepest and most sincere thanks; that the Council hereby propose the name of Senator Stewart for honorary membership in the

Society; that the Secretary be instructed to transmit to Senator Stewart a copy of these resolutions, and that they be transcribed on the permanent record of the Society.

The President had requested Prof. Arley B. Show, Professor of Mediæval History in Stanford University, to write a letter to the Council expressing his ideas about the work, and giving suggestions. This letter was duly presented and was accepted with the thanks of the Council, and was ordered printed in the report. It is as follows:

RENO, NEVADA, December 10, 1908.

HON. G. F. TALBOT, *Carson City, Nevada.*

MY DEAR SIR: In response to your request of recent date, I am glad to set down my impressions with reference to the work of the Nevada Historical Society of which you are President, and to make certain suggestions with reference to its needs and future activities.

I have known the work of the Society somewhat intimately since its inception some years ago, and for the last four months I have been in close personal touch with its practical operations. My opinions are therefore based on first-hand knowledge arising from an intimate acquaintance with the facts in the case.

I believe very strongly that the work for which this Society stands is of great consequence and that it was not undertaken a moment too soon. The historical memorials of the State are among its most precious possessions. In them and in them alone for the most part is preserved the record of the early settlers. These memorials are the true monument of the pioneers; and the State can in no way show its loyalty to the founders and keep them in loving remembrance more than by the gathering and preserving of the story of their deeds.

It is an urgent work, too, for these memorials are mostly of a perishable nature and are soon lost or scattered. Highly valuable mementos or documents are here to-day and gone to-morrow. Already there have come to the officers of the Society sore disappointments of this nature, where earlier inquiries would have saved matter of great value which can never be duplicated or restored. And so this urgency is of the very substance of the situation. The Society ought to have an officer in the field at once, devoting his entire time to collecting the historical data in which the State abounds. Other things may wait, but here to wait is to fail of the most important results.

In this task of preserving her historical records Nevada stands by no means alone. The older States of the East and South have long had their historical societies engaged in collecting and publishing. And during the last quarter of a century there has been a very general movement in this direction among the States of the Middle West and the Coast. Throughout the land the local patriotism of our people has very largely taken the form of saving the records of the pioneers. And in consequence the pioneer has in this time come to be a far more important figure in the National history than ever he was before. In many of the Western States there are now fine and effective historical societies, supported by public endowments or by legislative appropriations, and devoting their energies to just the work which the Nevada Historical Society has undertaken to do. Among these societies of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast regions your own Nevada Society has already attained an honorable place, and the people of this Commonwealth have every occasion to be proud of what has been accomplished.

It is also worthy of note that the American Historical Association, the National organ of historical workers, has in late years begun to devote much time and thought to the problems and needs of local and State historical societies. Through its committees the National organization has conducted inquiries with reference to the state of the archives and records of the several States of the Union, and has endeavored to stimulate the people of the several Commonwealths to collect and preserve their records. And in this way the Association, backed by the Federal Government, has given its sanction and support to just the kind of work which the Nevada Historical Society is trying to do. The movement, of which this Society is a part, is National in its scope, and it behooves the people of Nevada to take and to keep an honorable place in the progress of local historical interests.

In every way the work thus far done by this Society seems to me to have been wisely directed and efficiently done. The Secretary of the Society, on whom the heavier burdens of the work have fallen, has shown a devotion and determination which ought to call forth the warmest support of every citizen of the State. Under very hard and trying conditions she has already built up an admirable collection of books, newspapers and other materials relating to the history of Nevada; has enlisted a goodly number of citizens in the work and obtained their coöperation through membership in the Society; and has given the work in the Nevada Historical Society an excellent name among the historical workers of the country. This work of the Secretary has been as unselfish and public-spirited as all such tasks should be, bringing its rewards chiefly in the satisfaction of seeing a worthy endeavor worthily accomplished.

But it is much to be desired that the State should express its appreciation of the work Miss Wier has accomplished in more substantial ways. In order that the good foundations she has laid may remain and be built upon, it is imperative that larger resources be placed at the disposal of the Society. By adequate financial support, the hands of the Secretary should be freed so that she might be able to spend her entire time in the field or in the work of editing and publication. Provision ought to be made for a Curator of the Library and Museum, to whom could be entrusted the custody of the collections and the general direction of affairs in the absence of the Secretary. The work has already become too large for any one officer, and it would be deplorable to check its growth at the present point. With one worker in the field and another to care for and administer the collections, the development could go on for some time in a very satisfactory way.

Of immediate and vital importance is the problem of housing the materials gathered by the Society. Everything that could be done with limited resources has been done in this way, and the possessions of the Society are carefully stored. But in the nature of the case only a fire-proof building is suitable for such treasures as an historical society has committed to its custody; and only an ample building provides the space necessary for proper housing and display. These are imperative needs of the Nevada Historical Society; and I am of the opinion that you cannot too strongly urge upon the Legislature the desirability for a Library building for the Historical Society. Such a building would serve not only as an immediate store-house for the archives and materials already collected, but also as a great stimulus and help in further building up the collections. Many people of the State who now withhold their gifts will readily give them up when a fire-proof building insures the safe keeping of their treasures.

One other matter I wish to mention in passing. I have referred above to the activity of the American Historical Association in promoting this local historical work throughout the country. It would be a great help to the work of the Nevada Historical Society if its Secretary could, on its behalf, attend the annual meeting of the Association at Washington, D. C., during the holiday recess. To this meeting come the leading historical workers of the United States and Canada. In it are debated the problems with which every local society has to meet in its own field. In it the workers come to know one another and to benefit by their mutual experiences. From the standpoint of the welfare of the work, it would be a good investment to send the Secretary to this meeting.

In all of this suggestion I am not presuming to speak with any authority, but only as an outsider who has the interest of the Society very much at heart. With adequate public support and sympathetic coöperation on the part of the people, the Nevada Historical Society ought to grow rapidly into a strong and distinguished place among such organizations in the country. And it ought to become, as I have called it above, the best monument of the pioneers, and a source of pride to all the people of the State.

Very sincerely yours,

ARLEY B. SHOW.

B. HISTORICAL PAPERS

In Memoriam

MEMBERS DECEASED

Burke, William	Schellbourne
Clapp, Hannah Keziah	Palo Alto, Cal.
Cobb, William Allen	Verdi
Elliott, Clarence H.	Tonopah
Guthrie, J. W.	Winnemucca
Haydon, Thomas Edward	Reno
Holcomb, Grove Robert	Reno
Kelley, Edward Davison	Carson City
Leavitt, Dr. G. I.	Yerington
Long, Major Walter S.	Reno
Sadler, Ex-Governor Reinhold	Eureka

In Memoriam

GOVERNOR JOHN SPARKS

JOHN SPARKS was born in Mississippi, August 30, 1843. He was the seventh of ten children. In 1857 the family removed to Lampasas, Texas. Governor Sparks began working for himself in the cattle business at the age of fourteen. In the Civil War he bore arms for the South. He came to Nevada in 1868 for the extension of his stock business, and soon had seventy thousand head of cattle and was noted among stockmen because of the quality of his thoroughbred cattle.

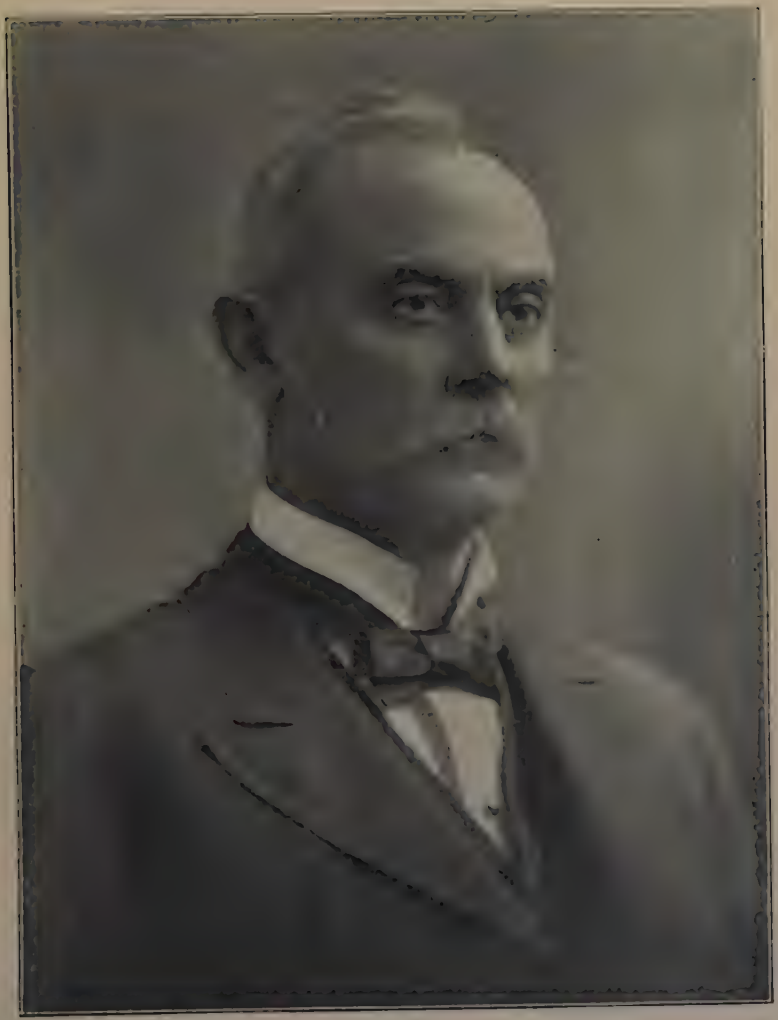
A Democrat from boyhood, he was prevailed upon in 1902 by his party to accept the nomination for Governor of the State, and was elected to that position, which he held up to the time of his death, May 22, 1908.

President J. E. Stubbs said of him at this time:

"By race and breeding he was a man of the South. Though born in Mississippi and spending his later years in Nevada, nevertheless he was a devoted son of Texas, a State that he loved with a peculiar and passionate devotion. As a citizen he was public-spirited, generous to a fault, high-minded and sensitive to the slightest criticism. His courage was beyond question; his strength of will a predominant characteristic. Elected to the Governor's office twice by large majorities in which votes from all parties were mingled, his public life and his public acts are beyond any just criticism. Mistakes he doubtless made, often deceived in men, for he was not a critical judge of men, but his administration of public affairs was free from every taint of scandal and graft. He had well-settled principles which enabled him to guide safely the State in times of peace and in times of the warfare of different interests.

"John Sparks illustrates the immortality of a human life. He carried on from his ancestors those sturdy qualities which reproduced in his acts and in his life made him the good citizen and the noble man that he was. Sorry that he is gone, the State of Nevada will realize that in his life he was her devoted public servant."

The Historical Society honors "Honest John Sparks," not only as Governor and friend, but as the man who signed the bill which made us a State institution.



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GOVERNOR JOHN SPARKS.

San Jose, Calif.

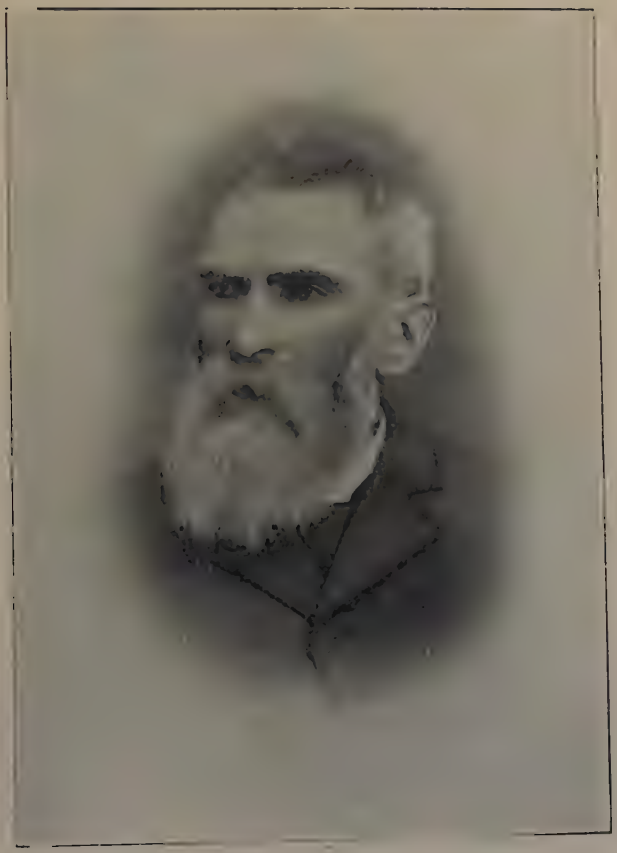
In Memoriam

EDWARD DAVISON KELLEY

Edward Davison Kelley was born in Livingston County, New York, July 17, 1834, and was of Irish, Scotch, and English ancestry. His grandfather, Phillip Kelley, emigrated from Ireland to become one of the pioneers of New York State. Later the family moved to Iowa, and there General Kelley received his education, being a graduate of Mt. Carmel Seminary. In 1856 he crossed the plains to California, passing through Nevada on his way. He located in Shasta County and there followed the mining business for several years until 1861, when he moved to Humboldt County, Nevada. He later became associated with the newspaper business and in 1869 established the *Elko Independent*. Later he was connected with the *Winnemucca Silver State*, and still later owned and published the *Nevada State Journal*.

Politically he was a strong Democrat. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Nevada. When the Silver Party was organized in this State in 1892 he was one of the active members, and took a prominent part in its affairs. He was appointed Private Secretary to Governor Sadler in 1896. In 1898 he was elected to the office of Surveyor-General of Nevada, and held that position until his death, March 18, 1908.

The resolutions of the Society concerning General Kelley may be found on page 29 of this report.



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SURVEYOR-GENERAL E. D. KELLEY.

In Memoriam

HANNAH KEZIAH CLAPP

Hannah Keziah Clapp was born in Michigan in 1824. In early womanhood she came overland to California, where she taught school at Vacaville and elsewhere. She came to Carson City in September, 1860, where she established the Sierra Seminary. In this school were educated many of Nevada's prominent citizens of to-day. At first she was assisted by Mrs. Cutler and later by Miss Elizabeth C. Babcock, to whom she became deeply attached. In 1887, in company with Miss Babcock, she removed to Reno to teach in the State University. Later she served as Librarian in the same institution. During this time property was acquired in Palo Alto, California, with the intention of making a home there in their old age. In September, 1899, Miss Babcock died, and Miss Clapp two years later resigned from the University and retired to the Palo Alto home, where she died October 8, 1908.

At the time of her death she was President of the Board of Trustees of the Kindergarten Association in Reno. The following extract from the resolutions of the Association at the time of her death is a fitting tribute to her worth:

> Associated as she was during her long and busy life with all of us in our efforts to promote the kindergarten in Reno, and with some of us as our teacher in the tender years of youth, she endeared herself to all by her consistent support of the best in education and good training, by her faithful labors for the general good, by her wide extended activities in every department of Statehood from the settlement of the country until the hour of her death. Perhaps her greatest work was in that wide benevolence which drained her purse, exhausted her strength and which covered every object which came within her circle. A list of those whom she has aided to an education would startle some who pose as philanthropists. The men and women she has helped to independent positions can never be published. The influence she has exerted over those in public stations, the restraint she has had against the evil tendencies of the wild life of pioneer days, cannot be overestimated. It is doubtful if any single individual has had a wider influence in the forming days of Nevada than Miss Clapp. In her case the reverse will be seen of the adage, "The evil that men do lives after them; the good is often interred with their bones."
>
> The good effects of Miss Clapp's life will be felt for generations to come, and if she had faults they are all forgotten.

Memorial exercises in honor of Miss Clapp were held at the University on October 16th, on which occasion the Secretary of the Nevada Historical Society made the following address:

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MISS HANNAH KEZIAH CLAPP.

It would seem more fitting that one of the pioneers who was associated with Miss Clapp in the early days should speak upon the subject which has been assigned to me for this morning: "Miss Clapp as a Pioneer." For it was only a short ten years ago that I first met this woman. She was then passing through her greatest trial in the death of Miss Babcock. Perhaps it was because of her own loneliness that she was so kind to me, a stranger in Reno. We soon became close friends. In these ten years I have known Miss Clapp as a pioneer in three ways:

(1) Through her own repeated relation of the events of her early life.

(2) Through our association on exploring trips through the State.

(3) Because of the frequent mention which is made of her by other pioneers.

It is of these three evidences of her worth as a pioneer that I propose speaking this morning.

(1) Miss Clapp was not a person to talk much of herself, but she often told of the hardships through which the early settlers had passed; she talked much of the friends of her young womanhood, and it was easy to read between the lines her own part in those stirring events. So keenly did she realize that the knowledge of those early days should be saved for the future that she often said to me that some time we would write it together. Over and over again during the last few years she invited me to spend a vacation with her that she might dictate and I might write these things down. Miss Clapp did not wish to die, although her sufferings were intense. She told her physician (and he told me) that her work was not done; that she must live to finish it. And without doubt this chronicling of history was one phase in that work which she had in mind. I need hardly say to you to-day that it will be for me a lifelong regret that my own part in that work was delayed too long.

(2) I knew Miss Clapp as a pioneer because of her personal interest in the collecting of historical data pertaining to Nevada. More than once she went with me on long hard trips, driving hundreds of miles, although she was even then over 70 years of age. Two days since, while arranging exhibits in our museum, I came across several mementoes of those journeys in 1901. One was a bird's nest from the Pyramid Lake country. As she gave it to me that day at the lake, she said: "The vegetation and animal life have helped to make Nevada as well as the human." And this she said and did before the Nevada Historical Society was born even in thought.

(3) I knew Miss Clapp as a pioneer because of the mention made of her in every section of the State. Other women have left their mark on one little community of our Commonwealth, but this one only is borne in the hearts of people north, south, east, and west. I will give you but one little instance: Down in Searchlight, in the farthermost corner of the State, last August I talked one evening with a man so old and feeble that he could converse but a few moments at a time. One of his first questions was, "Do you know Miss Clapp? Will you take a message to her from me?" That man was in Jack's Valley at Jones' place when "Old Comstock," as he dubbed him, stopped, on his way to Virginia City, to buy a little flour and molasses to carry on his back to the mine. He was in Carson City when that town consisted of but one house, and it was there that he knew Miss Clapp. Said he: "We were of the same age; we were young people together, and though forty years have passed since then the memory of her strength and her kindness is as fresh as ever."

On returning to Reno in September I heard of the illness of our friend and hastened to make the too-long-delayed journey to Palo Alto, hoping to deliver the many messages from her old friends and to write her history. But it was too late. I saw Miss Clapp for the last time September 25th, just three weeks ago to-day. Even in her extreme pain and sickness she seemed strong. Her cheeks had the same rosy glow, her beautiful white fluffy hair was as a halo around her head, and her voice as she spoke, even in her delirium, was strong and full of force. And as I looked upon her I thought instinctively of that beautiful clear handwriting of hers, so even, so much like print, of which we have a legacy in our library. Students who never knew her may read as the years come and go the strength of her character in the accession books of the library.

In closing I would say that, while Miss Clapp was the leader in building a costly monument to the memory of Miss Babcock, we need no large sum of money to erect a monument to the memory of Miss Babcock's friend. Rather let us seek to gather in

from all over the State the data regarding her life that the work she left unfinished may be completed while yet those who knew her can write her history. The statue of Frances Willard alone represents her sex in the Hall of Fame at Washington. So ought the portrait of Hannah K. Clapp to be placed beside the oil paintings of our Governors in the Capitol; it should hang on the walls of this University, as well as in the Kindergarten in Reno, and it should and it shall be placed in the portrait gallery of the Nevada Historical Society, of which she was a charter member.

THE MISSION OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER.

(Address Given Before the Academy of Sciences, 1905.)

In attempting an enumeration of the motives for local historical work in Nevada it is but natural that those which embody a conception of its most immediate and direct purpose should receive first consideration.

Certainly the thing that appeals most strongly to the members of the Society and to other citizens of the State is the work of saving the records of the past for future generations. Through a well-organized system of field work it is the function of this Society to carry on archæological investigations, the study of our own Indian tribes, and to accumulate manuscripts and other materials which will form the basis, not merely of a library and of a museum, but which will furthermore serve as a warehouse from which to draw materials for the writing of the true history of Nevada.

So far as the record of this Commonwealth is concerned—a record to which the coming years will give a value beyond our most sanguine estimates—the opportunities are unique, but they are on the wing. The story of Nevada's infancy, fascinating as it now is, will become more important as the influence of the State increases. Shall that final record of the early days be written by those who have been separated by a long term of years from the events they portray—who have only the confused, obscured vision and dull inspiration which comes from the study of official records and ill-preserved archives—or shall the work be done now by those who have themselves made that history and who are therefore able to furnish that wonderful wealth of detail which alone can give to it the highest value?

The time has forever gone by when the writer of history has but to chronicle the deeds of kings, presidents, governors, or others who sit in high places. The history of to-day and that of the future must be the record of the masses, the events which have to do with human nature, with human hopes and ideals, and which point the way to the working out of the political and social order of the world. And if, perchance, here and there to one man or woman is given an extra page of the chronicle, the reason for such emphasis will be found, not in the strength of official rank, but in the heroism, the self-sacrifice, and the patriotism of the truly great individual.

Do we wish the history of Nevada to be thus written? Then it is

for us as a Society to see that the landmarks of our history are not obscured, neither the portraits of our heroes and our pioneers lost to present view. Certain it is that the day cannot be far distant when no human memory will be able to furnish the details of the events which have made us what we are to-day. Already there is a lamentable lack of interest among the younger generation. It will indeed be a sad day for Nevada when a people have grown up "who know not Joseph nor the way by which we came into this land." I need not speak further of this immediate direct aim.

To explain the indirect and more distant, though no less important, purpose of the Society will require more space, for it must include a discussion of the Society as an educational force—an instrument in the fostering of that historic consciousness among our people which is the basis of civic patriotism. I purpose to speak of this topic under three main divisions:

(1) The present condition of the State.

(2) The reasons for that condition.

(3) The possibility of promoting favorable changes in that condition.

And first of all let me assure you that I speak as a Nevadan. Shortly after coming to the State, when Stanford University vanquished Nevada in a game of football, it was impossible for me to conceal my pleasure at the result. There were many who chided me for my sympathy with my own college team, but I shall never forget how the President of the University mildly remarked that he would allow me two years in which to change my views—that he did not believe in sudden conversions, anyhow. And two years was none too long a period in which to grow into citizenship in spirit and in truth, to become acclimated to these strange new conditions, to come to understand something of the struggle of the past by riding or driving over large sections of our desert wastes, and having borne in upon the senses the sparsity of population, the meagerness of developed resources, and the hardy, determined spirit with which these conditions are being met. To-night I speak to you as an adopted child of the State, and ask you if it be not true that those affections which come to us, not by nature, but by second nature—those friendships as of David and Jonathan which are based, not upon blood, but upon intimate knowledge and thorough appreciation, may not perhaps be stronger and deeper than even those of heredity?

True it is that I have come to love the mountains and the valleys and even the desert wastes of this State. For in few places on the earth's surface have Nature's gifts and her withholdings been equally complete. Nowhere are there broader and more majestic mountain ranges, nowhere better climate, nowhere broods an atmosphere more pure and exhilarating, yet nowhere are the deserts more appalling in their extent

or the winds fiercer in their sweep. Who can withstand the prolonged daily, yes, and the nightly, wooing of the ever-changing mountains with their endless variety of form, with their infinite possibilities of color—sometimes of a mottled appearance, anon an iron gray, here and and there soft as velvet they look, while over on the Western range lie banked at sunset the masses of dark blue shadows, those children of the brilliant sunset which tinges the Eastern peaks with edgings of glittering fire, which again in their turn fade away into strips of lilac and purple? And then there is the occasional bank or streak of silver snow, the sign of water for man and the promise of food for beast. How it glitters in the moonlight—a moonlight more resplendent than that of other climes as the sunlight is purer and warmer. Who shall describe the glory of those clouds banked around the horizon at sunrise and sunset—clouds which minister to man's need as truly as though they precipitated their moisture upon the thirsty land? Absent for a time from these surroundings, how the imagination recalls the silvery sheen of the sagebrush when the stream shines across its tops; the alkali fields dazzling white as with hoar frost; the capricious rivers, whose waters rise and flow and waste within themselves; the sulphurous waters which beat and bubble beneath the surface and occasionally burst out in clouds of steam. What tongue shall ever be able to describe the sense of peace and inspiration combined which holds as by spell the human soul which has once come to an appreciation of the grandeur of this desolate desert life?

I believe that you also have felt its charm—that I speak to you as to Nevadans. Some of you perhaps may have your home across the line in California, but, of a truth, if you live this side the crest of the Sierras, you belong to us as surely as do the waters of the eastern slope of these mountains belong to our Nevada valleys.

I. You will understand me then, I believe, when I say that, to my mind, in but few other places in these United States is there to be found in the same space such poverty of ideals in social and intellectual life, and, perhaps I might add, in political life as well. The East never tires of girding at Nevada, denouncing her as a "rotten borough," scoffing at her so-called barbarism and uncouth ways. And I ask you to consider whether we, not as individuals, but as a whole, have not, in some measure at least, merited the criticisms which have been heaped upon us? Has not our development, as compared with that of our neighbor States, been in the main a materialistic one, so materialistic in fact that when men even to-day accumulate a competency they go elsewhere to enjoy a richer, more inspiring life? I leave you to answer these questions for yourselves.

II. If this which I have just said of Nevada be true, what, then, are the reasons for the peculiarities of her civilization? Many a super-

ficial reason has been given: the sparcity of her population, the greater attractions of California as to climate and scenery, the higher taxes, the undue altitude—these and scores of others. The real reason is to be found, I believe, in the physiographic conditions of this district and the peculiar westward movement of the frontier.

The ever-changing frontier of the United States is, without question, the most vital topic in American history, for in it are included all the great movements of the Nation and in it, as in an index, may be found the key to American characteristics: energy, ambition, and the power to do. "A rapid advance of the boundary, whether of settlement or political control, speaks of vigorous, abundant forces behind demanding an enlarged field of activity; a retrogression or caving-in of the frontier points to declining powers, inadequate strength." After the first piercing of the Alleghanies the advance to the West was made, not by steady progress, but by great leaps and bounds. In 1750 the frontier had been a narrow, evenly drawn zone along the eastern foot of the Appalachian Mountains. In 1800 it was sending out great bulges to Lakes Ontario and Erie, and to the Wabash. In 1820 it was more ragged still, the long finger-like protrusions pointing the line of advance along the waterways of the country: one finger crooked up around the western rim of Lake Erie, one up the Wabash, one up the Missouri, and one up the Arkansas. In 1840 we seem to have again the narrow, evenly drawn frontier of arrested development, a line approaching the ninety-fifth meridian. And it is true that "continuous settlement did pause long at this limit because it was the outer margin of the arid belt," yet even before this time Americans had gone, though unofficially, into Texas; American trading posts stood at the gates of the Rockies; missions had been established on the Columbia; and ranches on the Willamette; and thus the United States frontier had stretched to the Pacific, even before the United States officially owned one foot of soil on the Western Slope. Never before were the energies of the American people so great, and never before was its frontier so wide a zone.

And next I wish to point out that "within this ragged frontier there are numerous vacant spots. Sometimes these are rough mountain regions, as in the Adirondacks in New York, the Cumberland Plateau in West Virginia and East Tennessee. Two decades later similar islands of unpeopled areas are to be found in the Ozark Mountains of Northern Arkansas and Southern Missouri, where a rugged hill country with poor soil repelled settlement. Vacant spots of this class began to contract and eventually were filled up, but their scars are still left in the sparsity and retarded development of their populations to-day. Other vacant spots were due to swamps, as in Northwestern Ohio, Western Indiana, Southern Georgia, and along the Gulf Coast of the Southern States"; also in the flood plains of the lower Missis-

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MAP SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1900.

sippi where periodic overflows and continual malaria made the country unfit for settlement until levees were constructed. Here, too, scars have lingered in the form of sparser population. In other places, severe climate or dense forests have checked advance, as in Maine and in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin. "Much of this northern forest region is empty to-day except for the occasional winter logging camp." Other vacant spots on the map are "due to the presence of Indian tribes," but when the Indian titles to these lands were extinguished, they rapidly filled up and "left no scars because there were no adverse natural conditions."

III. Third and last in regard to the question of the frontier in general: What were the routes of travel to the far West?

"In the early days (1810) St. Louis was the last outfitting point for the Indian trade of the West," but gradually the outfitting point traveled up the Missouri to Kansas City. From here began the prairie trail which led down to the old Spanish town of Santa Fé, situated at the entrance to the mountains—mountains which, because of their broad base with a succession of parallel ranges, must be crossed by a succession of passes, making a more or less a circuitous route. Thus, whether the Gila River trail to San Diego is followed or the Spanish trail to Los Angeles the road will be found to be a crooked and a long one.

To the north "the line of the Missouri and Columbia first opened the way to the Oregon country; immigration set vigorously into this trans-Rocky America, and from the southward-pointing valley of the Willamette spread over into Northern California. Thus California was entered freely at its northern and southern extremities by natural avenues, while on the east the double barrier of the snow-capped Sierras and the vast expanse of the Nevada desert long excluded immigration." But as the overflow into California increased "there were renewed efforts to find a more direct route to the valley of the Sacramento without making the long detour by way of Oregon or Los Angeles. Finally the Truckee Pass in the Sierras was discovered in 1844 and the California trail settled down to the line of least resistance. It branched off from the Oregon trail about one hundred miles below Fort Hall. From Humboldt Sink the road led directly west to the Truckee River, up this stream to Truckee Pass, and down the western slope by the American River" to the Sacramento Valley, where Sutter's Fort was a distributing point for immigrants.[1]

Now, what is the application of all this to our own section? First, you will notice that the waterways do not lead through Nevada, and that it therefore was not on any of the earliest routes of travel to the West.

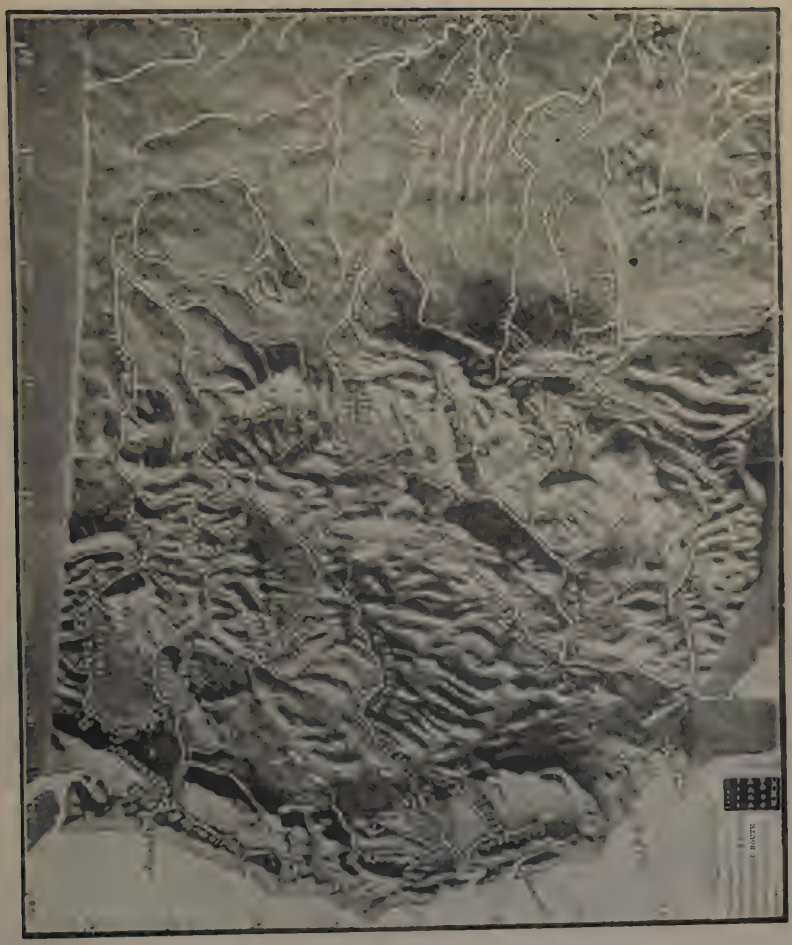
[1] In much of II and III the writer is indebted for thought and sometimes for phraseology to Ellen Churchill Semple's *American History and Its Geographic Conditions.*

Second, Nevada is scarred, because of the unfavorable geographical condition and because an unusual factor, gold, diverted still more strongly the natural westward development which should have included this section. The population flowed all around it and about it and then, when the California trail was opened, directly through it, and left it still an isolated vacant spot. Then a little part of the human mass which had poured by ebbed back into the Washoe District; then came the discovery of gold and silver and the great rush to the Comstock; and then the conferring of Statehood upon this people of abnormal growth.

And may I suggest right here that we bear a Spanish name, Nevada, to-day as a token of this abnormal development? For I think that you will find that it is only in those places and States where the white man has come into possession of the country gradually that the old Indian names have been preserved.

And still the scar remains and always will remain. For it is a scar, not merely of scant population, but of retarded development as well—the scar that comes from the lack of home-building instinct and from the absence of an agricultural stage in its proper time and place. England, to-day, could survive without either agriculture or mining, but her present momentum in manufactures and commerce is based upon the thorough development of each of the extractive industries in her earlier history. California, though the child of gold, and though for a brief moment her mining interests seemed to obscure all other resources, had, before attaining the age of twenty years, outgrown her parentage, and had come to depend more on her agriculture and her commerce than upon her mines for prosperity. Unfortunate has it been for Nevada that its youth was spent, not under the open skies in closest contact with even a desert soil, but in the deeps of the darksome mines. Something of the light and joyousness of her life has been sacrificed forever. You cut your finger and the wound may heal, but, if the hurt be but deep enough, the scar will remain through life.

Is it true, as Van Dyke has suggested, that our pure sunlight and wonderful color effects are due to the very sparsity of our population and the lack of vegetation; that the desert air is not thickened by particles of moisture and factory dust and human breath? It may be true. But who is there among us who has witnessed the travail of Nevada's birth or the struggle of her early years who can say with Van Dyke that the American desert should never be reclaimed? It may be good theory to say that some sections should lie fallow in order that other sections may be richly productive, and that the deserts as breathing-spaces on the continent furnish health to the plant as well as to the human. But practically we are not willing that Nature should come to her own again here. Even now we plan the extension of cultivated



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MAP OF TRANS-ROCKY TRAILS.

Copyright, 1895, by Alexis E. Frye. From Frye's Geographies, by permission of Ginn & Co., Philadelphia.

fields and the promotion of manufactures and commerce as well as the future development of the mines. We are indeed determined that Nature shall reap, if it be necessary, even where she has not sown. How is it with respect to the less material interests of the State?

If the wound be not opened again, the scar of retarded development will grow fainter with the years, but it will abide with us still. Is there nothing then to be done but to wait? When a child I knew a fireman, one side of whose face was badly scarred by a burn. At first I shuddered at the sight of him. But as I came to know him, the light of soul which shone out through his eyes made me forget his deformity. I do not know whether it was some great act of devotion which developed that nobility of soul, or whether it was merely an expression of nobility already developed. But true it was that the light which shone out transfigured the scar. May it not be so with Nevada?

It is a true saying and worthy of great acceptation that civilization at bottom is economic, but at top it is ethical. Mr. Lecky, in speaking of the great permanent forces that are steadily bearing nations on to improvement or decay, says: "The strongest of these forces are the moral ones. Mistakes in statesmanship, military triumphs or disasters, no doubt affect materially the prosperity of nations, but their permanent political well-being is essentially the outcome of their moral state. The foundation is laid in pure domestic life, in commercial integrity, in a high standard of moral worth and of public spirit, in simple habits, in courage, uprightness, and self-sacrifice, in a certain soundness and moderation of judgment which springs quite as much from character as from intellect. If you would form a wise judgment of the future of a nation observe carefully whether these qualities are increasing or decaying. Observe especially what qualities count for most in public life. Is character becoming of greater or less importance? It is only by observing the moral current that you can cast the horoscope of nations."

What are the ethical forces at work in Nevada? The church and the school, you will answer. And truly these are potent instruments in developing a broader, better type of manhood and womanhood. I wish to present to your attention this evening the Historical Society as an active assistant in this educative ethical work. And in order to make my meaning more clear, allow me to speak first of history study in general. History is not simply a collection of events. It is the logic of events. Historic intelligence is not merely information respecting events. It is the comprehension of their logic, and history is therefore one of the most difficult of studies. It is the great channel which conveys to man the past experience of the race, showing him the different phases of his progress upward and onward into civilization, and it may

be taken, as a general rule, that those people who cannot look very far back into their past do not look very far forward into future needs and conditions. As Dr. Schaff has said: "The present is the fruit of the past and the germ of the future." No work can stand unless it grows out of the real wants of the age and strikes firm root in the soil of history. And I question whether any man can be called truly educated unless he has so far and so well studied history as to be able to feel with Tennyson:

> "Yet I doubt not through the ages one increasing purpose runs,
> And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

History, moreover, is moral knowledge. By its study conduct is shaped and the intellect is disciplined. Bishop Stubbs once said: "While of all studies in the whole range of knowledge the study of law affords the most conservative training, so the study of modern history is, next to theology itself, and only next in so far as theology rests on a divine revelation, the most thoroughly religious training that the mind can receive."

In the next place, I hold that the study of local history has more than ordinary historical value as an ethical and intellectual force. There is perhaps no better corrective for the unpopularity of historical studies in general than to bid people in their own little hamlets and towns work out the history of the men who have lived and died there. Elementary history teaching must perforce commence with what we call the sense phase of the subject, or thought and feeling as expressed in outward acts—acts which can be seen, heard, and felt. Through careful training in this stage, the child becomes able through the transforming power of the imagination to build pictures of the deeds of all peoples of all times, and finally to reflect upon these pictures and to form judgments. Such likewise must be the best method for the development of the historic sense of a community, and therefore local historical work finds its justification, not only in its bearing upon the affairs of the community, but also in the fact that it furnishes a basis in actual understanding for the proper comprehension of all history. In other words, such work will lift the institutional facts of the community up to their place in the general historic process and at the same time bring the apparently remote historical movement down to the present and root it in the concrete life of our people, enriching thereby our civic institutions.

Moreover, historical insight depends intimately upon human sympathy. You must think and feel with the people you are studying, and therefore the more historic association we can link with our localities the richer will be the daily life of our people in human friendships and affections, as well as in accuracy of thought and of judgment. If to think and feel the truth be indeed to know God, then shall this local

historical work be for us a religious and ethical influence, increasing in value as the days and years go by, bringing to our people eventually a true freedom of spirit.

Is the time ripe for it now, or are we seeking to force it by undue means, is a question which should be carefully considered. Any such movement, if it be an exotic, rarely flourishes, and is too costly in human strength for mere idle experiments. I feel that we stand at this time at the parting of the ways. A large correspondence was carried on last spring and summer, and much interest was shown, yet scarcely enough practical support has been given to cover the cost of organization. If the Society is to be put on a secure basis, some one must take it out to the people and personally enlist their sympathies in behalf of it. Heretofore it was hoped that the funds for this could be secured from the Carnegie Institution, but that source has failed us. The only remaining hope, it seems to me, lies with our Legislature, to grant us (1) recognition as a State institution; (2) an appropriation for the next two years so that this pioneer work may be done and a place for the deposit of museum and library acquisitions be secured. It is a problem for serious consideration, and as such I present it to you to-night.

A class has been organized at the University for the study of the history of this Western Slope. Several of the members have elected it with the definite purpose of carrying their investigations into the field of Nevada history during the next year. The abandonment of the attempt to begin in the immediate future the collection of material will necessitate a change of plans for these would-be pioneers in the work. Last semester two students took as their thesis work the gathering of material showing the average age of our executive officers in Nevada. They wrote many letters, and received, I believe, but one answer. It is not that our people are unwilling to aid in the work, but that they need to have its importance impressed upon them. I do not wish to say that our people are without energy or capacity. A Western man has been defined as an Easterner with added experiences. You will grant that this is true of Nevadans. What we do need is intelligent organization of the forces, the passions, that are swaying the hearts and lives of our people. We need, as some one has said, "the primal support of basal moral quality to insure success." The call of the wild is very strong all over this American desert. Constantly, like Buck, we are harking "back through the ages of fire and roof to the raw beginnings of things in the howling ages." Places once humanized and full of life have become desolate within a few miles of where we are to-night. Nature has come to her own again at Washoe City and many another spot within our borders. An interesting subject for investigation would be to find out how many names which were on the maps of the 50's and the 60's are known no more to-day.

But we are determined that Nature shall not always conquer us thus. We are determined that out of all this adversity and pain and struggle there shall finally emerge a strong, enduring, and self-trusting Commonwealth, that the final triumph in government, in social development, in intellectual advancement, and in material supremacy shall be on a scale commensurate with the hardness of the way by which we have come. The American frontier zone has moved on into the midst of the Pacific. We should cease, then, to be a frontier State by rising, even though it be by stupendous effort, to our opportunities. Let us hope that in this work both the Academy and the Historical Society may find an honored and useful place.

THE NEED OF A BRIEF HISTORY OF NEVADA.

MRS. M. S. DOTEN.

Among my books I have a little one bearing the title "Men and Memories of the Spring of '50," dealing of course with California life. In that faraway time by California was meant San Francisco, for San Francisco was the nucleus of the State around which most associations clung. To an early Nevadan, Nevada is represented by "The Comstock." Wherever he may find himself, now in his old age—in health or in sickness, in wealth or in poverty—speak to him of early days on the Comstock, a new expression will steal over his face, his eyes will glisten, animation take the place of listlessness, poverty, ill health, sorrow, old age, all will be forgotten, and from his tongue will flow a flood of memories of events and men that made Nevada famous. He will tell you by whom and under what circumstances precious ore was first uncovered out near the Geiger Grade; how the lode came to be called Comstock; will tell you how Mackay and Fair walked over the famous grade with their roll of blankets on their backs—whether true or not I do not know—how they used to "sling their lunch buckets" and go down into the mines, "just like the rest of us, and work as hard as any of us," but the one thing they cannot explain is how it came about that such wealth was amassed by Mackay and Fair, while the great majority came out at last with nothing to show for their years of hard, hard labor. Some, however, will tell you tales of "old Jimmy Fair," "old Uncle Jimmy," tales with a point to them; but none will speak an accusing or an unkind word of John Mackay; "Honest John Mackay" it pleases them to call him.

A few days ago a former member of the Faculty of our own University speaking none too favorably of Nevada as a whole, and of its mining towns in particular, asked what good had been done by the wealth taken from her mines in the past. "Look at the Comstock," he said, "no doubt much precious ore has been taken from the mines up there, but what good has it ever done? No city was built on that old lode that shall endure forever. What can you point to there or elsewhere that owes its origin to the Comstock mines?" Somewhere in the Bible we find the statement that "the sin of ignorance shall be winked at"; but what right has any one dweller of this State to allow himself to rest contentedly in such ignorance? What has been done by the Comstock? She helped to save the Union by the wealth freely proffered drawn from her mines; "built no enduring city on the Comstock," but what of San Francisco and the massive buildings there built by money

drawn from her mines? Here in Reno what is being added to the University for the benefit of the State, for the benefit of posterity at the present time? The Mackay Mining Building given to the State by the generosity of Clarence Mackay and Mrs. John W. Mackay, widow and son of the "Honest John Mackay" who made his fortune in the mines of Virginia City.

It is true that there is some excuse for the ignorance displayed by newcomers to the State, for anything relating to Nevada is most difficult to find in reliable form in print. Some years ago a History of Nevada was compiled and published, but it has never been considered satisfactory; the true reasons being that the promoters did not understand how to accomplish the work they had undertaken, and, as they wanted to get rich quick, the history suffered.[1] Still it is a valuable work in its way, and stands to-day, with Dan de Quille's "Big Bonanza," almost the only work in the shape of history yet published relating to the Comstock, and to the State as a whole. The Nevada Historical Society would remedy this state of affairs, and asks for suggestions as to the means of doing so; we would say to them: "You are talking of erecting a building for the use of the Society; a worthy plan no doubt; what will you place in this building that shall perpetuate the memory of the State and the men who helped to make it? Can you show the mine, with its vast system of underground workings, or the quartz mill, with its busy stamps grinding, crushing the ore that has been taken from the mines? You may fill the shelves of cabinet after cabinet with specimens of ore from the different mines, neatly labeled and numbered, but how many will look at them or remember them after they leave the building where these specimens are stored?" Scarcely any.

Speaking as a representative of the Twentieth Century Club, let me make a suggestion: Let your building, if you contemplate erecting one, wait; instead, compile and bring out a new History of Nevada that shall be a credit to the authors and that shall stand as a reliable history ready to be consulted by any and all who may wish to consult it. Still, you may publish your history, and it too may stand in a good state of preservation on your library shelves. There are ways to prevent this: first, make your work so interesting that young and old will be glad to read it; second, put it into the schools where the young Nevadan will be obliged to learn something of his own State; learn who first settled the State, where and for what reason; how, why, and when it was formed; who were the men that framed its Constitution; let them learn of Nye, Blasdell, Stewart, Jones, Stevenson, DeLong, and a host of others—learn in fact of the men in political prominence

[1] NOTE BY THE SECRETARY: The difficulty and expense of obtaining the materials in Nevada cannot be appreciated save by those who have done this work.

Santa Clara County Free Library

and of the part played by them; learn of the discovery of the precious metals, that discovery that drew the attention of the world to this sagebrush-covered territory; learn of Sharon and his "crooked railroad," of Sutro and his famous tunnel, of Mackay, Fair, Requa, and—but the list is too long. As they take up each subject of interest take them to see the places of which they are learning, to the Capitol of the State, to the mines and quartz mills; let them go through the famous tunnel, and visit for themselves the great irrigation ditches; tell them of the men who conceived and made it possible that these things should be done; in short, in learning of their State, let them learn to know themselves and their forefathers and their works.

Give the ancients a rest; let Chaldea, Egypt, Greece, and Rome, with their great men, sink into oblivion for a time while the pupils learn something that more nearly concerns them—the history of the State in which they live and of which in time they may become leading men. Do this, and the Nevada Historical Society will have done a work that shall endure as long as time itself. Do this now, before the actors, the participants in the making of the State have all "passed over the Great Divide," by which way none ever return. While men and memories last, crystallize the memories by means of the art preservative, the printing of a book, for even now many, too many,

> "Of the names we loved to hear
> Have been carved for many a year
> On the tomb."

And soon there will be none left to tell the stirring tale of Nevada as it should be told.[1]

[1]NOTE BY THE SECRETARY: As will be gathered from the Secretary's Report in this volume, the Society ever since its organization has been collecting material for such a history as is designated above. The Secretary is only waiting for freedom from administrative and other duties to complete the work of gathering such materials and publishing the history. But in the meantime a *place* must be provided for the materials.

DAT-SO-LA-LEE,
The Washoe Indian Basket Maker.

ARTS AND CRAFTS OF THE NEVADA INDIANS.

Mrs. C. Amy Cohn.

The arts and crafts of the Nevada Indians were few, but in them they gained the greatest degree of perfection attainable in handicraft. If these Indians had been permitted to progress naturally toward civilization, they would have excelled in every aboriginal handicraft, with the abundant stores of stone, clay, and malleable metals at their command in prolific Nevada.

The males essayed only to fashion the finest bows, perfect arrows, nets, traps, snares, and wove the softest rabbit-skin blankets and robes.

The art of basketry was perfected among our Indians over three hundred years ago. All industry leads to fine art. Basket-weaving commenced at the lowest point of industry, necessity, and passed beyond all art criticism. The utilitarian basket has some beauty to us, but an exalted specimen of this handicraft is the product of the natural inspiration, skill, and discrimination of its creator. The Shoshone Indians of our State made beautiful bottle-neck or vase-shaped baskets for ceremonial and mortuary uses. The Paiute women never gained a great degree of fineness, but they wove ingenious and graceful double-pyramidal shaped water-baskets or bottles which they covered or smeared with fragrant pine pitch, and these they traded with the Shoshones and Washoes for their fine basketry. The Washoe women were noted among all the Western Indian tribes for their fine baskets.

A weaver was compelled to be historian, botanist, astronomer, mystic, religieuse, and reader-at-law. She must be a botanist to know when and where to gather the materials to make her weaving threads; an historian to embody in her work the facts of history, as the Washoes had no photographs, stone-carvings or skin-painting to record and transmit the history of their tribes—they did it only by word of mouth and in their weaving; a mystic to be able to exemplify their legends; a religieuse to know how to shape the basket used in their ceremonies. She must also be well versed in her tribal laws in order to keep strictly to the designs and symbols which she as a member of her family would be permitted to use, since patterns or designs were heirlooms or family crests, and the deviations or variations were worked out by the weaver to express the thought or intention she aimed to portray. All of these were interwoven in her productions governed by the laws of her people, with earnestness of purpose and faithfulness; her genius, inspired by nature, prompted her delicate, artistic fingers to portray the long-

planned, well-thought-out subject for which she had no sketch or model. As their laws forbade them to copy or duplicate, when each basket was finished it was an original and unique gem of perfect art.

When the stork visited a Washoe campoodie the infant was christened and bathed upon a basket-tray, laid for its first slumber upon a basket-pillow, coddled in a basket-cradle, played with basket-toys. Its mother brought the water for the household in basket-carriers; the food was cooked in baskets; the family was sheltered in a home of wattled and plaited basketry. The crops were harvested with basket-flails, garnered and stored in large baskets. Portables were moved in conical-shaped burden-baskets. The people ate from basket plates and trays, drank from basket-cups. Fish were caught with basket-nets and weirs, game with basket-snares and traps.

When a male Washoe died his dignity and importance were measured by the number and fineness of the baskets thrown into his grave. When a female Washoe died a large burden-basket was placed upside down on her grave to show that her tasks were finished.

One can thus understand what a basket meant to a Washoe and can believe that a Washoe housewife's capability was estimated by her skill as a weaver.

The symbolism of the Washoe baskets was on geometrical lines, conventionalized to the accommodation of the stitch, abbreviated to the shape of the basket, and it conforms exactly to the size and form of the article decorated. Hence it is most satisfying to the student who, to gain insight into these wonders of handicraft, strives to go back as it were to the necessities of the aboriginal woman, tries to understand her primitive condition and her limitations, and thus to comprehend and value the beauty of this art.

Through this symbolism of the baskets one must seek to feel the ideals and inspirations of the Indian woman, her longings for the beautiful, and thus by diligent search and effort must endeavor to save and decipher the evanescent records of her life and their meaning. From her handiwork itself one must strive always to learn as from the worker herself what she intended her baskets to represent, keeping the sign-form separate from the legends, remembering that by a slight change any line, form, or design can mean to her something which has splendid significance. To portray this symbolism she was obliged to abbreviate, illustrating the truth that art simplifies and generalizes ideas. Because of the technical limitations of her art or the character of the materials with which she must work, she was driven to this method, if indeed she did not invent it.

In the same way, in the basket-weaver's mouth legends have melted down into a few words. And so to study first the symbolism and then the legend behind the symbolism one must first understand the person-

ality of the maker, her environment, and her purposes. Her theory was: "The minimum variety in the technic, the maximum variety in the symbols." It is a question if one could find any two baskets alike in any tribe. I can safely assert that this is never the case among the Washoes.

Let no one say we are enthusiastic over little things. It is no little thing to be thus brought near to nature, and to be able to penetrate to the inner life of our predecessors in the possession of the soil we now occupy. Advancing civilization should not forget the dying civilization of the aborigines, but should see in these baskets the evidences of an age when every article created by the hand of man had an artistic quality, when every housewife, by the labor of her own hands, made everything that could minister to use and comfort "from the cradle to the grave," shaping them with such expression of natural art-feeling and unspoiled thought that the products of her skill have become priceless treasures in private collections and public museums.

It is to the prospector who came to Washoe in search of gold that we owe the preservation of the remnants of this art, for in the 50's the Paiutes were bent upon exterminating the Washoes, who, upon the advent of white settlers, came under their protection.

The famous "Dat-So-La-Lee," the last of the old-school Washoe basket-weavers, dwells in Carson City, the historic Capital of the "Battle-Born State." This Washoe woman will be remembered in our history for her masterpieces of aboriginal American art. She is over seventy years of age, is gross and ungainly in figure, with dark copper colored skin, straight black hair, artistically proportioned hands, and scintillating black eyes. "Dat-So-La-Lee" is of erratic temper, but docile to friends and generous to her people. She keeps her art still untainted, producing the most perfect and beautiful "day-gee-coops," or sacred ceremonial baskets. The design or symbolic ornamentation embodied in each stitch commemorates some fact in her past or portrays some of her poetic dreams. If we could look into her mind, we should find her chief incentive to be love of her tribe, its past, its laws, its myths, and its sorceries. These are her guiding motives.

In the springtime "Dat-So-La-Lee" trudges over the hills and mountains to dig the well-developed roots of the bracken (*Pteridium Aquilinum*) from the inner stock of which she makes her black thread. And when she has traversed any section in such search the possibilities of that region are exhausted. In the summer, when the redbud (*Cercis Occidentalis*) is in its prime, red and lustrous, the bark, of which she makes her red thread, is gathered through many days of hard work and careful selection. Then again in the fall when all the sap has receded, she gathers the long straight boughs of the willow (*Salix*) for her white

weaving threads and foundation sticks. The thread is taken from between the bark and the pith. After each long trudge she sits on the ground and with her teeth and finger-nails, assisted by an old knife or a fragment of broken glass in lieu of the ancient scraper of flint or obsidian, she prepares her materials for use. When prepared to her satisfaction, she rolls each variety of strands into balls or reels tied up securely and stores them away to be cured and seasoned for her next year's work. At all times she uses materials prepared the preceding year.

The process of making one of her three-stick baskets is very tedious, but very interesting. Beginning with a small aperture at the center of the base of the basket, coil after coil is added by making an awl-hole near the side of the foundation sticks under the opposite stitch, into which she inserts the thread of fiber, which she prepares as she uses it. Each thread must be of the exact consistency as the preceding one. Somewhat coarser materials are used in the base of the basket than in the body, to give the base solidity in use. On each round one-half the stitches are seen on the outside, and as they are exhausted the ends are left on that side, but new threads are added so dexterously that when the basket is complete the ends are not noticeable. In the same manner foundation sticks are added as necessary. When all ends are trimmed, the inside of the basket is as attractive as the outside. As the form is continued upward, she uses finer threads, and in due time the embellishing symbols appear. As the days pass her fingers are cut and sorely wounded to the bone, her eyes are strained and dim, and her back aches. A year slips by, and the achievement is—a perfect masterpiece of art.

For these baskets we claim every attribute of art—motive, use,

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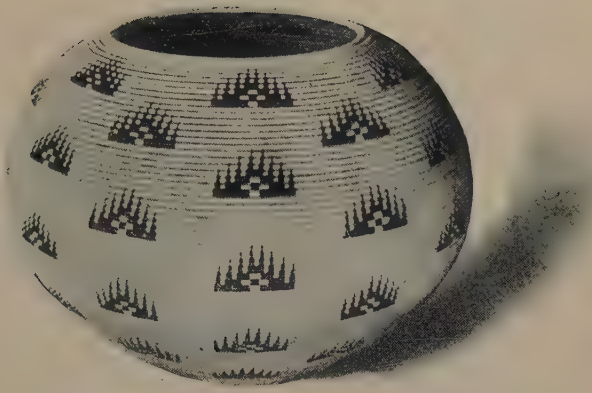
EDITOR'S NOTE—At the close of her address Mrs. Cohn exhibited two of the baskets of Dat-So-La-Lee as examples of her wonderful skill. The descriptions are by Mrs. Cohn:

1. L K 324. Migration. Weight 16 oz. Height 8½ inches. Across orifice, 6½ inches. Circumference, 35 inches. Colors: natural; light gold; white salix, black, *Pteridium Aquilinum;* red, *Cercis Occidentalis*. Stitches, 30 to the inch. Number of stitches in the basket, 60,000. Intended use, sacred ceremonies. Washoe name, Day-Gee-Coop. Interpretation of symbols by the weaver: "In the springtime when the birds fly away from the nest (*i. e.*, when our children have grown up and left home), we will come to you, our neighbors." The design on this basket is a figure of a triangle—a home, nest, or tent—surrounded by little birds flying away in all directions. The figures around the orifice signify juxtaposition of houses, neighbors.

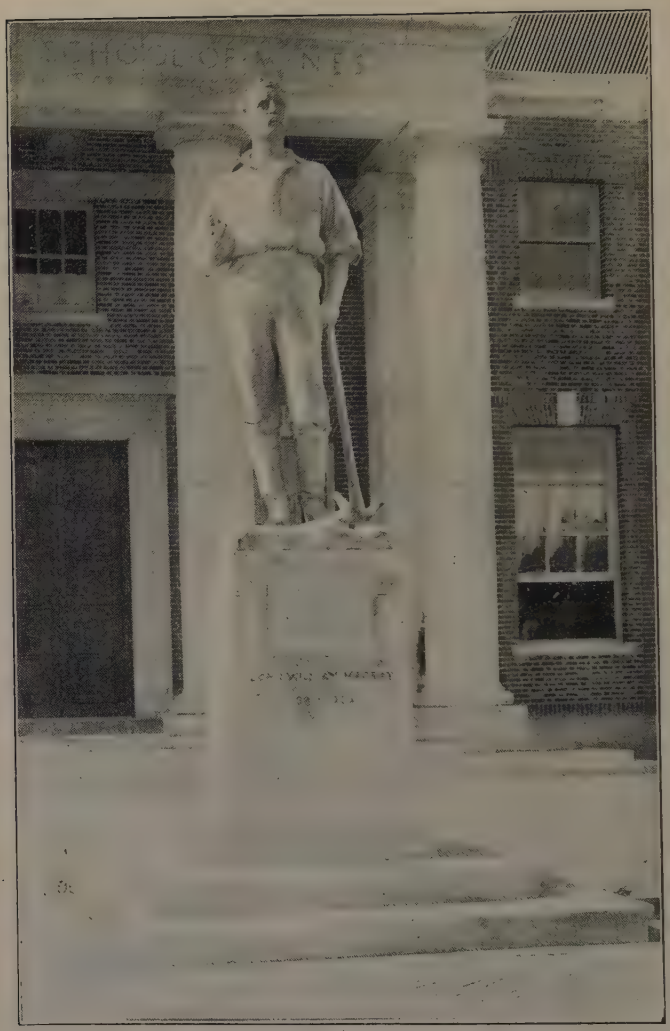
2. L K No. 42. This basket is entitled "The Beacon Lights," and is meant to commemorate some important event when it became necessary to build large signal fires among the hills or mountains to call her tribe together in council or



INDIAN BASKETS.

symmetry, meaning, coloring, and, most wonderful of all, such perspective as we have not found or heard of in the productions of any other aboriginal artist.

ceremonial. The design is a cross, which in Washoe basketry means light, fire, heat. In this instance it means fire. The other waved lines are to represent the glare and flames of the fire rising upward.



Sierra Eng. Co.

STATUE OF JOHN W. MACKAY.

On University Grounds, Reno, Nevada.

Erected by Mrs. John W. Mackay and Clarence H. Mackay.

REMINISCENCES OF NEVADA.

R. L. Fulton.

(Address at Annual Meeting of Historical Society, June 8, 1908.)

There are Indians still living in Nevada whose lives go back to the prehistoric, and we call things ancient at sixty years.

This generation has seen the Great Basin change from the silence and solitude of the primeval desert—into a civilization the highest the world has ever seen, and life here gives a cross section of all human history, from the witch doctor to the telephone girl. The tepee stands besides the electric power plant, and the ice machine and the automobile are familiar to the basket maker, whose art is the oldest in history.

Sixty years ago the region in which we now live was an uninhabited wilderness marked on the map as a sandy desert, with wild Indians, rattlesnakes, bear and buffalo for residents, without a white man's home within hundreds of miles on either side. Since that time a limited number of us have gathered in from the four quarters of the globe and have made homes for ourselves and our families. Here we have married, here our children have been born, here some of them lie buried. Shut in by ourselves we have formed a government of our own, and have been admitted to the Union as a State, given our share in the honors and responsibilities of the Nation. We have been influential in times of danger in questions of importance, and the history of our country puts Nevada in no mean light.

We have been at some disadvantage because there were so few of us, but that was not our fault. It was the fault, not of us who were here, but of those who did not come. I do not feel that we average worse than people of other States. We knew as much as our neighbors in our old homes, and we certainly should have learned a little in making our way across the mountains and the deserts to this strange land, where we had new conditions to contend with and new difficulties to overcome. And yet this State has been astonishingly unpopular at times and the Scripture has been paraphrased to read instead of "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" "Can any good thing come out of Nevada?"

As a matter of fact we came into the Union unwillingly, and by a large vote declined the honor. But Abraham Lincoln persuaded us, and at the second election we assumed the burden, and my own opinion is that we have done far more than our share in proportion to our numbers in every war and in every way.

We would have been a much better State in point of wealth and territory but for the unfortunate ignorance of geography in Congress. When California was made a State the enabling Act defined the eastern boundary as beginning at the point where the 35th parallel of latitude intersected the Colorado River and running thence northwest to the 120th meridian, thence north along the summits of the Sierra Nevada to the Oregon line. That would have given us all the streams with their watersheds, their storage sites, their forests of timber, their ice fields, all invaluable to us in reclaiming the dry valleys of our State. To show you how valuable, there is virtually no timber in our present State boundaries, and, as another item, all the natural ice that goes to supply California, Arizona, and all parts of New Mexico and Texas is harvested on our big handsome Truckee River.

But a Californian was sent to survey the State line, John F. Kidder, and when he reached the point where the line running northwest reached the 120th meridian, he found it in the middle of Lake Tahoe, and instead of following the summits of the Sierra he followed the 120th meridian, and here we are. When Nevada was admitted Congress sent a memorial to California, and our Legislature sent a committee asking their Legislature to right the boundary, but all the reception they got was a notice to keep off the grass. The people on this side of the mountains wanted to be a part of Nevada and they still want to, for four or five of their county officers have to come through our State Capital and cross the mountains at Reno to reach California's Capital. There was a battle over it in Honey Lake Valley when the Sheriff of Plumas came there to execute service. He and his posse of one hundred men were besieged in an old log barn still standing in a Susanville orchard, and you can still count lots of bullet holes in its walls.

The first white man who ever gazed upon what is now the State of Nevada was one Garces, a Jesuit, who was in Arizona in 1776. He interviewed the Yavapai Indians, whose place of residence lay north of the river, and that would bring him into Nevada. In 1825 an exploring party wandered along, and Fremont and others followed, but they knew very little of the country between Salt Lake and the Pacific Ocean. At first they thought the rivers ran from Humboldt into the ocean, and even Fremont thought that the Truckee and Carson were one stream.

The country was hardly considered of sufficient importance to have even a name until the discovery of gold in California. Then began that vast romance for which the discovery of silver in Nevada, ten years later, furnished the second chapter. Lying directly across the path, with unbeaten roads, and landmarks almost entirely wanting, with hostile Indians on every side, with streams bank full one month

and almost dry the next, this region became the scene of many a tragedy, and its early history, if it could be written, would unravel many a mystery. Unknown graves dot the line from one end of the State to the other, showing where, sick and weary, the adventurer fell by the wayside and was buried with scant ceremony. The journey was always dangerous and exciting. Storms were frequent, the road was lost, mirages led the unwary to destruction, food gave out, starvation overtook the caravan, and disasters of all kinds form the materials for many a story now told by the Argonauts in these happy days as they gather their grandchildren around their knees.

History records few migrations of men equal to that produced by the discovery of the Comstock Lode. The placer mines of California had begun to fail when the Washoe excitement captured the coast, and a tide of men poured over the Sierra Nevada range in a perfect torrent. The mines were discovered in June, 1859, and the next spring we had 7,000 people. Within twelve months twenty quartz mills were built, and as many sawmills were cutting lumber in the hills. All the machinery was hauled at a cost of from 5 to 10 cents a pound freight charges. In 1861 over 17,000 people were in the mountains, and in 1862 the number had doubled. It was a strange and motley crowd, but it had blood and nerve and high courage.

It was not the drone, the sloven, nor the coward who stood ready to fling all his enterprises and prospects to the breezes, and start out over an almost impassable range of mountains for a strange land, where he knew there were untold dangers and difficulties. The pilgrims were of all classes—the rich man's son, who had been through the best schools; the poor boy who had been through none; the small and the large, the witty and the dull; but all had self-reliance and determination and grit a plenty. They ran the gamut from poverty to wealth and back to poverty again, some of them many times. Fabulous gains and losses were common, and everybody had an even chance.

Stocks were sold on every corner, and like the turn of a card men watched for the next deal. Union sold for 15 cents a share in January of one year, and in September of the same year was worth $200 in cash. Sierra Nevada was a dollar in May, and $275 in September. Belcher was 90 cents when one day a miner struck a thin line of ore no thicker than a knife blade. It opened out, and the next month the stock sold for $1,500. The creation of sudden wealth has a marked effect upon the mind and character of men. It was shown in many ways—in luxurious living, in bold operations in finance, in the construction of great works, in boring tunnels through the hills, in vivid journalism, in splendid oratory, and always in generosity and benevolence.

The times were wild, and life was at its flood. Some one has said that one man living alone means suicide. Two mean murder. Three certainly mean dissipation, and it requires the refining influence of woman to make society safe and healthy. Women were few at first, but they came in later, and no race of men was ever more susceptible to the softer and gentler influences of the human heart. No appeal was made in vain, and the generous response to charity and benevolence was ample and ready.

The whole region between the Sierra Nevada Mountains and Salt Lake was known as Washoe to the outside world, and the Washoe bar had the reputation everywhere of being the most brilliant ever assembled. For wit, learning and oratory its equal has probably never been seen. The suits over mining ground, every inch of which was known to contain a fortune, brought men of the first class into the arena, and there were battles among the giants.

In business and in all the walks of life the cultivated scholar rubbed shoulder with the laborer, and so near to nature were they that they knew each other and every one was taken at full value. The conventionalities of society were broken up, and the man who could solve the problem came to the front no matter what his education or his antecedents were. Here silver mining in America was born, and Nevada was headquarters for the whole earth for years, so that every day reports from a dozen of its mines were flashed upon the bulletin boards in the money markets of America and Europe.

Among such men and with these conditions special types were certain to arise, and I know of no one who rose higher in every sense of the word than the man whose name we commemorate to-day. It is difficult to speak with discrimination of a man like Mr. Mackay. It is so easy to fall into fulsome flattery which offends the ear and means nothing. Even a friend must be at a loss for a correct analysis of such a character.

An old-time story tells of an Oriental prince who sat cross-legged upon his cushion one sunny afternoon in the ancient days. A secretary or some official brought a fine vase and set it before him and from it arose a vapor which spread and enlarged as it rose. Soon he saw the lines of his own face, but magnified and beautified and glorified. In his astonishment he said: "Can this be me?" "Yea," said the servant, "that is you, not as you are, but as you ought to be."

And it is so that we see those who have gone from our firesides and from our circle of friends. The sanctified shadows of the great valley hide their little faults and defects, but their virtues and their lovable qualities rise and shine in lines of light even from beyond the grave.

I would be glad to give the many strangers and newcomers an idea of the interesting character we knew so well and for so many years

in Nevada. Truth is stranger than fiction, and it certainly seems a romance that this plain, simple-minded man should rise from the ranks and reach the summit of success. For his success was real and not artificial. Very few men on this continent, or indeed any other, stood higher than John Mackay, who from an everyday miner rose to sit beside princes and kings with dignity and repose.

There must have been a good background for such a life as his, and it goes beyond the seas in a line of worthy ancestry. I could not help comparing Mr. Mackay with my own father, who was a native of the beloved Emerald Isle and came to America at the age of twenty. They had the sturdy strength of their race, and bore the manly part in the battle of life. There is no politics here, but to be historically correct, we must say that neither of them joined the party so popular with their countrymen, and neither ever asked for an office of any kind. Mr. Mackay could have had any office on the roll, but would not even talk about it.

Mr. Mackay and I were friends, for he did not measure his friendships by dollars, and I have never heard a man in Nevada begrudge him his rise to fortune. He was a born gentleman, and although I have ridden with him thousands of miles, often we two alone and often in company, I never heard him say a word or relate a story that any lady might not hear. He was clear-headed, sound-minded, and patriotic in the best sense, a friend of the poor man and the laborer as well as of the classes that form society. He was singularly free from sectarian prejudice and all the churches were the objects of his bounty. When the grand conclave of Knights Templar met in San Francisco he made a liberal donation and said, "Don't be behind." The Knights took the hint and turned out on coal-black horses with their silver bullion ornamenting their regalia, and as the guard of honor for the Grand Master of the world were at the head of the line.

Mr. Mackay was never assuming, and in his early days on the Comstock he said many times that if he ever got a stake of ten thousand dollars he was going to the old country and fix his mother comfortable for life.

I have heard him say that the man who had saved two hundred thousand dollars and worked for more did not know what he was doing.

Mr. Mackay made his first good start in Kentuck, and there is an incident in his career which I have never seen in print. The mine was held in feet, as were all the mines in early days, and the owners undertook to incorporate, but were unable to do so, as one large owner could not be found. A liberal bonus was offered for the man who could get the deed for this part of the ground. Mr. Mackay disappeared and was gone for nine or ten months during the year 1863, when the war was in full vigor. He came back with the deed, but no one could ever

learn where he had spent the time. It is said that he went through the Rebel lines and found his man fighting in the field. The stock went to $22,000 a share and he reaped a fortune.

Not long after the Big Bonanza firm, Mackay, Fair, Flood, O'Brien and Walker, was formed to operate the Hale and Norcross. Walker sold to Mr. Mackay, so while each of the others owned one-fifth, he owned two-fifths of their immense property. After Hale and Norcross they opened the Con. Virginia-California bonanza and became men of world-wide reputation.

Their mining interests were not only on an immense scale, but were carried on with the highest intelligence. Mr. Fair was a fine millwright and mechanic, but the mining fell to Mr. Mackay, and the systems of ventilation, of handling the ores, reducing the water, etc., have never been surpassed. A large body of water was found in the Big Bonanza and its limits were defined; it was bottled up and the mining carried on around it on every side, as well as top and bottom.

In pioneer days the courts were never appealed to, and in a law-suit with the late Tommy Freehill, in Downieville, a court was called to decide a dispute between him and Mr. Mackay about mining ground. Each man stated his case to the crowd of miners assembled in the open street. The crowd then divided and expressed its verdict by each man going on the side of a pole slung between posts. The man who got the greatest number on his side won, in this case Mr. Mackay.

Once in Virginia City a rascally pair undertook to blackmail Mr. Mackay and he set rich men a good example by fighting them both into the Penitentiary, one for perjury, the other for blackmail.

Mr. Mackay never gave "pointers," as some men do, and when I asked him half in joke what was a good buy in stocks, he laughed and said, "Oh, I don't know anything about stocks. Ask Kelly." Kelly sat by and joined in the smile, as he could afford to do, having just recently led a deal in which it was declared that he salted the Lady Bryan and cleaned up the neighborhood, including his own wife.

I said once: "Mr. Mackay, you are an object of great interest to the average man. The very fact that, where the rest of us have to study how to get money for school books and shoes for the children, you have no reason to give money the least concern puts you in a separate class and probably gives you some experiences of your own, and, no doubt, new views of life."

He answered: "Yes, I realize that. I used to figure on every cent, and now I don't know whether I spend a thousand a month or ten thousand, and I don't care. But one thing I notice. I used to enjoy an occasional game of poker, and if I won I liked it, and if I lost I felt it. But now I don't care whether I win or lose, and I have lost the taste for it entirely, and, candidly, I miss it some."

I do not think Mr. Mackay knew fear. He was often warned against danger, but never took any precautions. I sat in the end of the sleeper late one night on the train, and at Boca or some little station two men boarded the car. One unwrapped a long package and taking a pick from it stood before Mr. Mackay, stood over him in fact, one hand stretching to the wall and the other holding the pick by one end in front of Mr. Mackay's face. He said: "What do you think of that, Mr. Mackay?" and held out the pick. Mr. Mackay waited for an explanation, and I sat ready to spring if the man moved, and he said he had invented this point for the pick, removing it and showing that it could be taken off and sharpened, another replacing it. I felt relieved, though I do not know as Mr. Mackay even thought of danger, as he did not make the slightest sign. I believed then, and do now, that the man was entirely innocent of any evil intent.

When this country resumed specie payment there was great doubt in the minds of many as to our ability to bear the burden. Mr. Mackay called on President Grant and offered to take a hundred million of the bonds required to sustain the three hundred and forty-six millions of greenbacks and the gold and silver rolling in a steady stream from the Con. Virginia and the California made his word good. The necessity did not arise, but I have heard from a worthy source that this is true. Grant was his friend, and he acted as guide for him and his wife and son through the great Comstock mines. Garfield and he were intimates, and his pride in his State led him to work hard to carry the State for his friend on the Presidential ticket and for his partner on the opposite ticket for the Senate, but it failed and Hancock carried Nevada much against Mr. Mackay's will.

But I must close. To linger over the days of yore is said to be a sign of approaching age. While those days are gone we are fortunate in having for a friend the son of our former friend, and he and his mother and his wife are carrying out a noble scheme which will establish the name of Mackay imperishably in the State he loved so well. Let us sanctify the gift by supporting in every way the intentions of the generous donors.

REPORT OF SHORT ADDRESSES MADE AT ANNUAL MEETING OF 1908.

"Pioneers," by Colonel George Harvey:

Mr. Harvey spoke in a humorous way of pioneers in music, art, theology, and mining. He then discussed pioneers in history. "The Germans worked out the theory that in this part of the world was the beginning of the human race. They did not mean by this that the Garden of Eden was right here in Reno, but somewhere in this neighborhood. Here the powers that be started out the human race on its course. The Germans taught me that once upon a time nearly all of this country was covered by water. On the land were big, strange animals; in the sea were jelly-fish. Every once in a while the wind would come over Reno and blow these jelly-fish on to the land, where they were devoured by the big, strange land animals. Now, the Germans said that such treatment did not seem quite fair. Nature, moreover, said it was not right; so she made a vertebrae for the jelly-fish, so that it could dodge from under the feet of the big, strange animals. After a while a brain was figured out. Then it could escape by getting up a tree. Next the mosquitoes induced it to grow a tail. And so on. Now this animal, I am told, strange as it may seem, originated right here. Therefore I am interested in all that pertains to the history of this section.

"Seriously, I know little of this Society. It is certainly a good thing to have in the State. The history of this section seems to cover comparatively few years, yet all that there is should be saved. Only think of all that has been lost to the Egyptians and other ancient peoples because they did not organize a historical society in their day.

"In conclusion, I will pledge my help to this Society on the condition that if you find one of these jelly-fishes you will let me know about it."

Address by Senator F. G. Newlands:

Nevada has a history, and a most remarkable one, of achievement. But unfortunately its development has been a one-sided development. Only recently has it entered upon a period of fuller, freer growth which includes the development of mining, agriculture, commerce and public opinion. This Historical Society has a great work to perform, for a State is only great when public opinion has been awakened along moral lines as well as material.

True, the people of Nevada read a great deal. Indeed, I may say that there is no people who reads more. Therefore one finds a surprising amount of intelligence in remote agricultural valleys, and in the mining camps as well. The story is told of a Boston man of culture who was visiting in Arizona. He was amazed at the intelligence of the people, and spoke in a patronizing tone of their progress. A frontiersman replied: "Stranger, it should not be a matter of surprise that we are so well posted. People in Boston know only what is east of them. We know all that and everything that is west of them besides."

The next ten years are going to show a greater progress still in our State. There has been more than one good reason for lack of growth up to this time. The lack of harmony between the Southern Pacific and the Central Pacific has tended to the discouragement of this section. The government has been made to believe that the Southern Pacific was a worthless road in a worthless State. That period is now past. The railroads are now joined and united in the idea of developing this State, and there is no reason now why we should not progress rapidly. With advanced ideas in government, in character building as well as in material affairs, I can see nothing but a bright future before us which will eventually make us one of the great States of the Union.

Address of the Secretary:

Because you are gathered here from all parts of the State, I am glad of the opportunity to say a few words to-night.

1. The Society is planning to hold two additional meetings during the coming year—one at Carson City on the occasion of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln; the other at Virginia City to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of silver on the Comstock.

2. The Council has decided to offer a five-year free membership to the person submitting the best design for a seal, provided such design is satisfactory.

3. The bulletin which is in your hands to-night is only a brief summary of our work and purposes. The biennial report to the Governor next January will be far more complete and will form the first official record of the Society. It will give in detail what was impossible in so small a pamphlet. But for the present we ask you to take the pamphlet home with you, to read it, and then to consider whether there is not some way in which you can add to the work of the organization. By this I do not mean necessarily contributions in money. I think I speak the sentiment of the Council when I say that we shall refuse no gift of money, neither do we expect to solicit any.

There are things infinitely more precious to us than money. Thus far we have been fairly successful in obtaining relics and books, but I

find it exceedingly difficult to obtain statements from those who were eye-witnesses of our early history.

Some of you are aware how we vainly tried to obtain such data from our late President, General Kelley. Within the last year we have lost by death as many members, lacking one, as in all previous years combined. All were men of the pioneer days.

A few more years at best, and in the inevitable course of nature all the pioneers of Nevada will be gathered to their fathers, and all this valuable information will be lost. I wonder how many of you have realized that it is possible to count on the fingers of your two hands all books which treat entirely or mainly of Nevada, of course excepting our State reports.

One of the first duties of this organization, therefore, should be to devise means for gathering together the materials which are now scattered over the State. To be entirely successful requires personal visits and attention. Distances and the difficulties of travel in this State are almost insurmountable obstacles. Two summers ago I traveled over five hundred miles by stage, besides thousands of miles by rail, and yet succeeded in covering only a comparatively small part of the Commonwealth.

This year we purpose to carry the work farther, but we greatly need your assistance. And I have wished especially to use this occasion, when visitors are here from all over the State, to urge upon you to write down such facts as you may have in your possession, to ask your neighbors to do likewise, and to communicate with me when you learn of anything that would be of value to our collection. There is no divining rod which can locate such a species of mine as this which we seek. No writs of assistance like unto those of the days of the American Revolution have been given to me to enable me to go into your houses and barns to search for hidden treasure. I say barns, because some of the most valuable relics we possess have been dug out of old attics and barns, cast off by the family as not worthy a place in the family residence. We ask you to help us to locate and to come into possession of these things which we claim are our lawful inheritance.

This work, as many of you are aware, has been commenced by other men at other times. The Society of Pacific Coast Pioneers, of which, I am told, Mr. John W. Mackay was a member, had its origin in Virginia City, and for a time did splendid work in collecting not only mineralogical specimens but also historical documents and papers. It boasted what we cannot claim to-day: a two-story brick building, located on B street. And yet this undertaking was allowed to die for lack of interest and for want of means. We have faith to believe that the people of Nevada will not allow the same fate to overtake the present organization.

Are you not willing, by adding your name to our membership list, or by sending us data, to help to say to the next Legislature that the Historical Society should be generously supported? In conclusion, I would invite you while in Reno to come and see for yourselves what we are doing in this work.

The Secretary then read a letter from Albert Bigelow Paine, the secretary of Samuel Clemens, in which he stated that Mr. Clemens would accept honorary membership in the Society. Mr. R. L. Fulton had been appointed by the Council to draw up a resolution concerning Mr. Clemens, and he now presented it to the Society:

WHEREAS, The Nevada Historical Society recognizes the preëminence in the literary world of our former citizen, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain); and

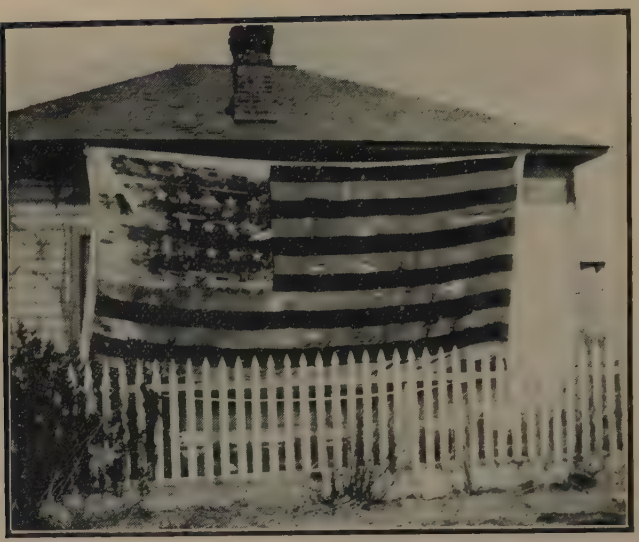
WHEREAS, His early fame is so closely entwined with the history of this State, and so much of his early writings pertain to our State and to neighboring States; and

WHEREAS, We desire to do honor to the eminent gentleman, so far as it is in our power, and to connect his fame with that of Nevada still more closely; therefore

Be It Resolved, That we hereby make Mr. Samuel L. Clemens of the City of New York an honorary member of the Nevada Historical Society.

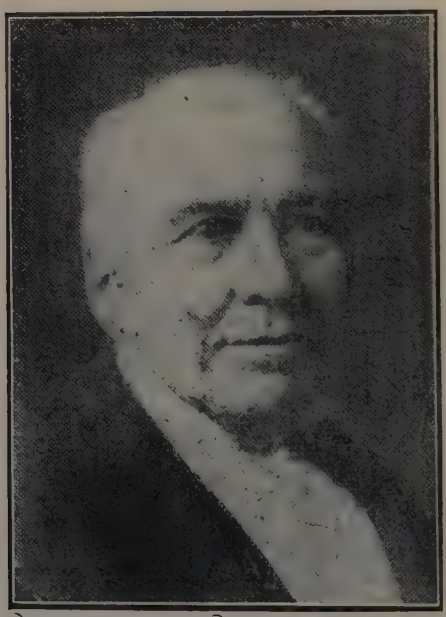
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Clemens with the compliments of the Society.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Mr. Clemens was declared an honorary member.



Sierra Eng. Co.

"OLD GLORY."



Sierra Eng. Co.

CAPTAIN DRIVER.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME AND TRUE STORY OF THE FLAG "OLD GLORY."

In April of 1789 the people of the seceded English colonies in America were organizing themselves under their present national government in the first session of Congress. On the 28th day of the same month twenty-five more British subjects undertook to free themselves from the control of the English government by means of one of the most remarkable mutinies on record in history. It took place on board Her Majesty's ship Bounty, a vessel of two hundred and fifteen tons, under the command of Captain Bligh, which was bound from Tahiti to the West Indies, carrying a cargo of bread-fruit trees. The crew, having enjoyed for some time the freedom of Tahiti, now rebelled against the strict discipline of Captain Bligh, and when fourteen days out of port twenty-five of the crew mutinied and threw Captain Bligh and eighteen others into a launch and set them adrift, after which they returned to Tahiti. Here sixteen of the men established themselves, but the other nine, fearing pursuit, sailed to Pitcairn Island in 1790. They were accompanied by six Tahitian men and twelve Tahitian women, with one infant. So violent were the internal quarrels of the colony that in ten years all the men, except one of the mutineers named Adams, had died, only one of the fourteen dying a natural death. Under the control of Adams the colony grew into a flourishing community.

Meanwhile Bligh and his comrades, after great suffering, were rescued off the coast of Java and returned to England. The frigate Pandora was sent in search of the mutineers and succeeded in taking ten of the sixteen. These were taken to England, tried, and three were hanged in October, 1792, the others being acquitted.

The Pitcairn Island colony was first discovered in 1808 by an American merchant vessel, and was not molested by the British men-of-war that touched at the island thereafter. But the island is an isolated one, near the tropic of Capricorn and midway between the eastern shore of Australia and the western one of South America. It measures but four and one-half miles in circumference, and is extremely rugged, being of volcanic origin. The shores are precipitous and unsheltered, making landing difficult and at times even dangerous. While moderately fertile, it is not a desirable place for an isolated colony. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that in 1831 the islanders, numbering eighty-seven, were voluntarily conveyed to Tahiti. However, they did not remain long, so disgusted were they with the

morals of the latter place. Within nine months sixty-five of them returned to Pitcairn Island, and a few years later at their own request were taken under the protection of Great Britain.[1]

The return journey from Tahiti to Pitcairn Island was made in the ship Charles Doggett in September of 1831.[2] The captain of the ship was William Driver, a native of Salem, Mass. He carried at the masthead of his ship a flag, which had been presented to him aboard ship by a party of friends on the day of his leaving Salem. It was christened by him on the instant "Old Glory."

After leaving the islanders at their old home[3] Captain Driver proceeded to sail around Australia and around the globe. In a second voyage in 1836 he again circumnavigated the globe, this time in the ship Black Warrior, but with the same flag at the mast.

In 1837 he left the sea and settled in Nashville, Tenn., where he married a Southern lady and reared a family. Here in his adopted home for twenty-three years the flag was displayed on all suitable occasions. When the Civil War began he was surrounded, even in his own home, by Southern sympathizers. His pride in the flag, "Old Glory," would doubtless serve to add to the bitterness of the antagonism of his political enemies. Realizing this the Captain encased the flag in a bed comforter which he concealed in his house. There it remained until February 25, 1862, when the Federal troops entered

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[1]In 1856, in consequence of the scarcity of water, the islanders, who now numbered nearly 200, were removed to Norfolk Island, and only a few of these returned to Pitcairn in 1859.

[2]Mrs. M. J. Roland: Captain Driver left Salem, Mass., January 13, 1831. On July 23, 1831, he arrived at Papeiti, Tahiti, and consented to take them back to their island home. August 14, 1831, sixty-five natives of Pitcairn Island embarked on the Charles Doggett, and after twenty-one days sailing landed, September 3d, on Pitcairn Island. One child died on the voyage.

[3]Mrs. M. J. Roland: On September 4, 1831, Captain Driver left the island, having received from the passengers the following letter of thanks, in the handwriting of Nobbs, "Teacher":

PITCAIRN ISLAND, September 3, 1831.

This is to certify that Captain Driver, of the brig Charles Doggett of Salem, carried sixty-five of the inhabitants of the Pitcairn Island from Tahiti back to their own native land, during which passage Captain Driver behaved with the greatest kindness and humanity becoming a man and a Christian. And, as we never can remunerate him for the kindness we have received, we sincerely hope that through the blessing of the Almighty he will reap that reward which infallibly attends the Christian.

(Signed:) GEORGE H. NOBBS, Teacher.
His
ARTHUR (X) GUNTAL,
mark
JOHN BUFFET,
JOHN EVANS.

Captain Driver adds: "This was written by Nobbs. It is brown and tattered with age and neglect, having slept unaired over forty years among kindred papers. Would have slept on, but for the neglect of various authors who have written Pitcairn history, and of the people themselves and the signers of the above document, among all of whom the Charles Doggett and myself have never even been named. For this kind remembrance of me by these persons I now usher it into the world as history to prove and vouch for my narrative, thinking that for true history's sake we were entitled to a small notice in the latest work by Lady Belcher."

This is a verbatim copy of Captain Driver's letter dated March 24, 1874, to his nephew Dr. Wm. Driver, Cambridge, Mass.

Harrison, Stars and Stripes, 304: The Essex Institute has "the original letter of acknowledgment for this service framed with his picture. Under it is Captain Driver's autograph certificate of its authenticity bearing date November 16, 1880, with these words for a headline: *My Ship, My Country and My Flag, Old Glory.* It seems from contemporary proofs, which I will give you, that this was an habitual form of designation with Captain Driver as early as 1862. Nobody seems to have come forward claiming to have applied the epithet 'Old Glory' to the United States flag before 1862."

Nashville, having captured the outposts Fort Henry on February 6th and Fort Donelson on February 16th. This was an occasion for great rejoicing on the part of all Union sympathizers. Captain Driver now brought out his treasured flag, and under the protection of a guard carried it to the Capitol and himself raised it on the flagstaff. After dark, fearing that the strong wind would destroy it, he took it down, and early in the morning replaced it by another "merino" flag, which latter, according to all accounts, was presented at a later date to the Ohio 6th when it left Nashville for the South.[1]

From this point on the history of both flags is in dispute. Concerning the "merino" flag the author of Stars and Stripes says: "The flag presented by Captain Driver to the Ohio Sixth was carried by that regiment until the close of the war. While on the way home it was placed in the headquarters baggage wagon, where a mule nosed it out and ate at least one-half of it. It is not known whatever became of the remnant." Mrs. M. J. Roland, the daughter of Captain Driver, says: "My father gave it to the Sixth Ohio Regiment; and our veracious chroniclers further inform us that Fred Snell's mules devoured it all but a few shreds, which were gathered up and some of them are still preserved in Salem."[2]

The bunting flag, "Old Glory," according to the President of the Essex Institute, was presented by Captain Driver to his niece, Mrs. Harriet Ruth (Waters) Cooke, in 1880, "with instruction to dispose of it on his death as she saw fit, and upon that event, six years later, she gave it to Essex Institute."[3]

But, according to the sworn statement of Mrs. M. J. Roland, "Old Glory" was presented to her by her father in 1873. It was brought by her to Wells, Nevada, at that time, and has remained there continuously since. Although Mrs. Roland frequently protested in correspondence against the "Essex Institute version," she gave no statement to the press until recently. The *Nevada State Herald* of July 3, 1908, was the first to print a certified account of Mrs. Roland's story, which account is herewith given in full because of the evidence furnished therein. The foot-notes have been inserted by the Secretary from knowledge gained directly from Mrs. Roland:

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[1] Harrison, Stars and Stripes, 305: "In a letter written by Captain Driver, at Nashville, February 27th, and printed in the Salem (Mass.) *Register* of March 10, 1862, he [Capt. Driver] says [he] presented it [Old Glory] to the Ohio 6th * * *."

Mrs. M. J. Roland: This letter was written to his daughter Martha. I have a copy of it.

Harrison, Stars and Stripes, 305: "In Captain Driver's letter from Nashville of April 2d, printed in the *Register* of April 21st, he says that "the Ohio Regiment will carry 'Old Glory' to Montgomery, Ala., and the Gulf, and will raise it over every Cotton State Capitol." But he must have changed his mind and the flags also, for all accounts agree that Old Glory did not go with the Ohio 6th.

[2] The Salem *Daily Gazette* of July 3, 1893, says: "Captain Driver carried Old Glory to his Southern home, and on February 25th presented it to the Sixth Ohio Regiment. He went to the Gulf with the regiment, where the flag met with a semi-comical end, being eaten up by mules. The shreds were gathered up and some of them are still preserved in this city."

[3] Harrison Stars and Stripes, 305-6.

Mrs. Roland's Account of "Old Glory."

The story of my father's flag, "Old Glory," garbled as it was when it was first published in an Eastern newspaper, was then more in line with the bare facts than ever afterwards when our enterprising chroniclers worked it over and left us with the mere weft of the original newspaper account. The true story of the original Old Glory is simple and brief, but possesses enough interest to our country to pass it on to posterity, that it may cherish the memory of him who gave this significant name to the flag of his ship, and, incidentally, to the flag of our country.

This flag, "Old Glory," we so well remember by sight as well as by name and is the same flag in my possession, is the same one my father, Captain William Driver, carried on his ship, and which, after leaving the sea in 1837, he brought with him to Nashville, Tenn., and remained in his possession until he gave it to me in July, 1873.

There were, to our positive knowledge, but two flags in our house during the lifetime of my mother, who died in 1878. One of these flags was of merino fabric, almost square in form, and said to have been made by the ladies of Nashville especially for the Fillmore and Donelson Presidential campaign, in 1856, and after the following election was presented to my father by his friend, Captain Deshields. But the other flag was of bunting, much longer, had stars in canton and an anchor in its lower corner, and is the flag my father always called his ship's flag, "Old Glory," and the same flag which he always displayed on the Fourth of July, St. Patrick's Day (his own birthday), and usually, if weather permitted, on Washington's Birthday. But pending the Presidential campaign and election of 1860, "Old Glory" was floated continually until unmistakable hints convinced my father that the old ship's locker was a safer place for "Old Glory" than that on the rope suspended from the house to the locust tree across the street.

A short time after this exciting election I was sitting in my mother's room when my father brought in his flag and, as he tenderly unfolded it, said: "It's all going to pieces and needs overhauling so that it can weather the breeze and last longer." We, my mother and I, ripped the flag, trimmed the frayed and raveled seams, and stitched it together again. Then we made and sewed on both sides of the canton a set of new stars and an anchor in its lowest corner. My father then handed me a piece of stout canvas, doubled, that I sewed on the end of the flag next to the staff, which completed the repairs of the flag. After he had critically inspected my tedious job, I helped to fold the flag, and he, to our infinite relief, carried it away, somewhere, and nothing was seen of it until the Federal army occupied Nashville.

It was spring, as I can well recall it, when the country was reveling in buds and flowers, when I left home on a visit to my grandparents, who resided in the western part of the State, a very quiet corner whither the echo of the bugle blast had not yet penetrated. People here merely exist, dream, and enjoy their simple life as has been done in the past since the days of Noah. There was no United States mail, nor prospects of any save a few straggling belated newspapers that kept us in communication with the outside world. News from home reached me occasionally in a roundabout way. It was here in a letter from home I learned that Mrs. Mary Bailey and her sister Patience made Old Glory into a bed comfortable to hide it from seizure.[1] This bit of news was, according to current accounts, later supposed a secret, but was never so held in our family. I may here add that Miss Mary Bailey, who sewed Old Glory inside the bed quilt, forty-six years ago, is now the only living competent witness to attest the facts; and this, fortunately, she has done for the sake of truth and identification of the original Old Glory, and to protect it against impostors and fakers.

When the Federal gunboats reached Nashville on February 25, 1862, the city was panic-stricken and every one a maniac, save the brave and devoted women, who were busy and overworked nursing the sick and wounded soldiers, making pillows, bed sheets, bed covers and other necessary hospital furnishings to replace those taken by a horde of ghouls during the hasty retreat of the Confederate army. It was bedlam turned loose, and those who had not turned stark mad were now busy. My father was one of the busiest attending the sick in the hospitals. My mother and I and some neighbor friends had made forty pillows that day, and were still busily sewing in my mother's room when we were suddenly startled by the rumble of footsteps in the hall. We thought our time had now come, and wondered whether it would be the stake or the rope. My father hurriedly entered our room and, without uttering a word, he opened his camphor-wood chest, took out his treasured bed quilt, and rushed out into the hall, my mother and I following as far as the door facing the hall, where we first caught a glimpse of the spectacle. At sight of us my father called: "Mary Jane, come here and help me to unrip this quilt."

There were present my father, mother, my younger sister Dillie, I believe, and the military escort in command of an officer, whom my father introduced to me as Lieutenant Thatcher, Sixth Ohio Regiment. All hands present, so far as I can recollect, helped to spread out the quilt or comfortable (whether one or the other; to avoid further confusion and square the question for all time, let me here explain that the flag neatly folded was loosely tacked between two covers, and the borders sewed up, making the historic quilt or comfortable that con-

[1] Miss Bailey's parents were Union sympathizers.

cealed Old Glory). My father and I ripped the border or seam of the quilt, cut the stitches that held the flag in its place, and thus freed Old Glory from its long-time hiding place; then, after helping to fold it, he hung it over his arm and left the house, followed by his escort and a swelling crowd, mainly boys, among them my two younger brothers, Henry L. Driver, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Robert P., now dead.

The following morning before dawn my father sent a messenger to the house for his "merino" flag. When my father came home later in the day he brought his bunting flag under his arm, and quietly stowed it away in his ship's locker, where he usually kept it. He let us know, in a casual way, that after Old Glory had been run up the flagstaff upon the dome of the Capitol the wind got so strong after dark that he had to take it down to save it from being blown to tatters, and in place of it hoist the "merino" flag. After this the "merino" flag was never again seen in our house, nor was it seen anywhere by any of our family. My father said he gave it to the Sixth Ohio Regiment; and our veracious chroniclers further inform us that Fred Snell's mules devoured it, all but a few shreds, which were gathered up and are now on exhibition in Salem.

After the arrival of the Federal troops and the military occupation of Middle Tennessee, Nashville simmered down and appeared, for war time, comparatively quiet. But after the capture of Atlanta and Sherman's flying trip to the Atlantic Coast, and Hood's race to beat Thomas to Nashville, things took a sudden turn and made things lively in and about Nashville. General Thomas even seemed a bit touched by this unusual flurry. The General pressed into military service every man, young and old, able to shoot or handle a pick or shovel. My father was assigned to a gun at Fort Nagly, on St. Cloud Hill, which commanded the city.

On the day of the battle my father hung Old Glory out of the third-story window facing the fort, and before leaving home for duty at the fort, he summoned the entire household and said: "If my flag is taken in or is out of sight, I'll blow the house down." And he would certainly have done so, for it was later learned that he had a gun turned on the house. When he returned home after the battle the flag was still hanging out of the third-story window, and my father had the satisfaction to remove his flag himself, and lay it away in his ship's locker, where he usually kept it.

This was the last great battle fought in our State. It was a brilliant victory for the Union and an utter rout for the Confederacy. The end was now near and in sight. Soon after this wanton slaughter came peace and poverty; our homes were empty and palled, and our once happy country seemed stripped of all but staring graveyards.

In the spring of 1869 we moved west, where Mr. Roland was estab-

lished in business. We remained there four years, after which we went home on a visit, but the cholera epidemic that visited Nashville about the same time made necessary a revision of program of our tour and beginning it with our early departure.

We left Nashville on a scorching day in July, 1873. Mr. Roland preceded me to the railway station to attend to our baggage, etc., while I and my father, holding a large bundle in his arms, followed in a carriage. After being seated in the car and my hand baggage disposed of, my father, after removing the wrapper, quietly placed the bundle in my arms, and feelingly said: "This is my ship's flag, Old Glory. I love it as a mother loves her child. Take it and cherish it as I have always cherished it, for it has been my steadfast friend and protected me in all parts of the world, savage, heathen, and civilized." And, as he thus spoke of his cherished relic, his ships that carried it, the memorable voyages and interesting reminiscences it recalled, tears rolled down his bleached face and brought tears from many of the throng that had now gathered round us to hear him talk about his historic flag, to weep with him, shake hands and bid him good-bye. The throng was now so dense that my father was unable to make his way out after the train had started, and it was necessary to slow up the train to let him off. Old Glory had now passed out of my father's possession and into mine, and has so remained since then.[1]

In 1880 my father wrote me to send him Old Glory, no matter how torn and tattered it is.[2] About the same time I received a letter telling of the meeting of an archæological society at Nashville who were exploring and excavating Indian burying grounds in the vicinity of Nashville. This timely hint set me on my guard and induced me to wait for further developments. My father, however, either forgot about the matter or changed his mind, for afterwards he not only did not ask me again to send him the flag, but never referred to it in any of his letters to me. That Old Glory was in my possession was well known at home, and so confirmed by my father saying when asked about Old Glory: "I gave my flag to Mary Jane," or "Mary Jane has Old Glory."

The flag is now worn threadbare from age, especially the blue canton, of which there is scarcely enough left to hold the stars. A year ago I tacked the flag on sheeting and had a photograph taken.

MARY JANE ROLAND.

STATE OF NEVADA, }
County of Elko. } ss.

Before me, Phil S. Triplett, a Notary Public in and for said county, this 1st day of June, 1908, personally appeared Mary Jane Roland, to me well known,

[1] Mrs. Roland states that it was her father's earnest desire that the flag should remain in the North, and that he felt assured in giving it to her his wish would be fulfilled.

[2] This letter of Captain Driver's was sent East by Mrs. Roland as a proof of her statement Unfortunately she did not keep a copy and has never been able to recover the original.

and acknowledged that she wrote the foregoing letter and signed the same of her own free will, and that the statements made therein are true in every particular.

Witness my hand and notarial seal the day and year above written.

[NOTARIAL SEAL.] (Signed:) PHIL S. TRIPLETT, *Notary Public.*

My commission expires December 27, 1908.

Corroboration of Mrs. Roland's statements is had in the following letters:

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 8, 1908.

To Whom It May Concern:

The bunting flag bearing an anchor in one corner of the blue field, presented to Captain William Driver at Salem, Mass., 1831, used by him in his many voyages, was the same presented to his daughter Mary, in 1873. This flag he affectionately called "Old Glory."

In order to prevent Confederate troops from burning his old ship's flag, the Captain brought it by night to my father's house and requested me and my sister Patience to help him secrete it. He and my father folded it, and we girls sewed on the covers and then quilted it as a bed comforter. The Captain then secreted it in an old wash-kettle in the attic of his own home until the Federal troops took possession of Nashville, when he had his daughter Mary, now Mrs. Roland of Wells, Nevada, rip off the covers. "Old Glory" was hoisted from the dome of the State Capitol, but the Captain, fearing the high wind might whip it into pieces, climbed upon the roof that night and substituted another, a smaller, flag of his, made of cashmere.

(Signed:) MARY A. BAILEY.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
Davidson County. }

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of February, 1908.

E. F. TURNER, *Notary Public.*

"OLD GLORY."

My recollections of the old flag take me back to dim childhood's days; and the flag on the rope suspended from the house to the big locust tree across the street is not entirely faded from my memory. So far as I remember and now know, the flag my father called "Old Glory" is his ship's flag—a very large one, made of bunting, has a large blue field in which are stars and an anchor in its lower corner.

When Tennessee seceded and hostilities began to threaten, all not in harmony with the new order of things was out of season, especially Union flags. So, in order to safeguard the flag he loved, my father, quietly after dark, took it to a neighbor friend, Mr. Bailey, whose two daughters, Mary and Patience, sewed it into a bed comfortable, in which it remained until the occupation of Nashville by the Federal army in February, 1862.

I remember when father and some Federal soldiers came to the house, and he and my sister Mary Jane, now Mrs. Roland, unripped the bed

San Jose, Calif

comfortable and took out Old Glory. Then my father and the soldiers took it to the State Capitol, where he hoisted his flag on the dome of the Capitol.

My father stayed at the Capitol that night and watched his flag; and when he came home the next morning he had with him his large bunting flag, "Old Glory." He said that the wind was so strong that night that he had to take Old Glory down to save it, and in place of it hoist his merino flag. I was quite young then, but I still remember all very well what I saw and my father told us.

This flag, Old Glory, was always kept at our house, until my father gave it to my sister, Mary Jane Roland, when she returned to Nevada in 1873. And there, while I and my two daughters were on a visit in 1891, I saw Old Glory again; it looked old and had begun to fray; the blue field was going to shreds, and the stars and anchor in it appeared yellow from age. My brother, Henry I. Driver, wrote to me he had visited my sister in August, 1907, and saw the old flag; that it was darned on sheeting so as to prevent it from going to pieces, but that otherwise it looked natural.

This, his bunting ship's flag, which he called "Old Glory," and the merino flag, of which I have little or no knowledge, are the only flags father kept at home, except one I noticed later and after my mother's death; this was a small blue silk flag, probably four feet square, and had an eagle painted on one side of it, and on the other side large gilt letters, and the flag was attached to a staff. This flag, when father died, I detached from its staff and put over his coffin, and it is buried with him.

DILLIE A. REESE.

This statement also is sworn to before a Notary Public.

I have, by way of conclusion, to add to the foregoing account that personally I believe that the flag in Mrs. Roland's possession is the original Old Glory. To see it is to be convinced of its antiquity. In size, coloring and repair work it corresponds to the descriptions given above. The daughter treasures it as a family heirloom. Apparently she has no thought of selling it or of endeavoring to gain renown because of her ownership in it. A love of the truth has led her, after these many years, to consent to the publication of the facts.

To some it may seem strange that so precious a relic should have remained so long in a far-distant Western State. But when the history of the birth of Nevada is recalled, it is seen how fittingly Old Glory has found a resting place in the "Battle-Born State."

JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER.

Sierra Eng. Co.

TOWN OF PIOCHE.

EARLY DAYS IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

CHARLES GRACEY.

To the Nevada Historical Society, MISS JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER, *Secretary, Greetings:*

When you were here in August, 1908, you expressed a wish that I tell you something of the early days of Lincoln County, since I am an early settler of this county. During the short time you were with us I could think of but very little, but since then your remarks have set me to thinking over the early days, and I have noted down a few things which I remember very well.

First, about myself. I was born in 1842, in or near Detroit, and in 1860, at the time of Lincoln's election, I was not of age, although I was old enough to be a soldier. My father gave me his permission to go if I thought best, but urged me to remain at home since two of his brother Robert's boys were Southerners and in the Southern army where I might meet them in battle. As I was then serving time learning the blacksmith's trade I decided not to enlist.

In 1866, after the war, I came to California and worked for a time in the sawmills of Santa Clara County, but in the winter of 1867 times were dull and I went to work on the Central Pacific Railroad, which was then building through the Sierra Nevada Mountains beyond Sacramento. I was good with the axe, and soon found that I could make more money cutting timbers than I could at my own trade. I followed the railroad as far as Elko, Nevada. At that point there was so much talk in 1869 about the rich silver ore found at White Pine, about one hundred and fifty miles south of Elko, that I made up my mind to quit the railroad and try my luck at the mines.

At this time the town of Elko was but just begun, and consisted on my arrival of two tents. But as the excitement over the White Pine mines increased, and all the outfitting for the latter place was made at Elko, this town grew very fast. It was, moreover, rather a bad town, as many rough men stayed there for a few days at a time on their way to White Pine. As supplies were constantly being unloaded for freighting to White Pine a watchman was employed to watch the goods. It was here that I learned by experience how little respect existed for human life in this new country. The first watchman was a young man about my own age. He was a nice-looking young man, but sporty, and carried a pistol at all times. As I was loafing in the town waiting

for the snow to melt off the road to White Pine I became well acquainted with the young man.

By this time there were several hundred men in the country around Elko cutting wood for the railroad. They came into Elko every night to drink and gamble. Before spring there were several saloons in the town and many women on their way to White Pine. This young man of whom I have spoken liked to try his luck at cards. Money was plentiful and easy to obtain. One night he got into trouble with the woodchoppers over a game of cards and beat one of them over the head with his gun. He evidently had the best of it in the row, but a few evenings later there came into Elko about two hundred woodchoppers, and the word was out that they meant to get even with their enemy, who by this time had been appointed watchman of the town. I was there at the time and witnessed the whole affair. The woodchoppers drank whisky until many of them were drunk. Then they marched around the town and had sham fights and made a great noise. Finally they became loud in their demands for the night watchman, asking that he come out and arrest the disturbers. The watchman, on his part, was sober and very grave. He said to me: "I am not afraid of them, but I would have no show should I go out among them openly, for there are fifty pistols ready for me."

The disturbance continued for another hour or two, the noise increasing all the time, and about 12 o'clock a pistol shot rang out and then in rapid succession some ten shots more. The crowd began to run wildly in all directions. The watchman seized two pistols, came out of a saloon and stood behind some goods that were piled up on the street. He then emptied his gun into the crowd where it was the thickest. Three men were shot dead and several others were wounded. The woodchoppers ran for their camps located about two miles from Elko, and not enough of them were left in town to carry the dead men from the street. Next day, when visited at their camp by some of the townsmen, not one of the woodchoppers could be found who would admit that he had been in Elko for a week past. Nothing was done with the watchman. The dead were buried and the matter hushed up. The watchman continued with his duties and was not interfered with again as long as I remained there, which was for several months.[1]

Finding that the snow would not be off the road to White Pine for some time, I took a job of cutting wood for the Railroad Commissioner, Frank Denver, at three dollars a cord. But at the same time Ed Cavence and I made an arrangement with Tom Featherstone, a man from California, whom we both knew. He was to proceed at once to White Pine and locate silver ledges for himself and for us. We were to follow later. We gave Mr. Featherstone two hundred dollars, one hundred

[1] As the watchman is still living his name is withheld.—SECRETARY.

each, and he started for the mines. He wrote back wonderful reports about the camp and of his great luck in finding mines. He advised us to come as soon as we could to help him hold these great silver claims, and we therefore made haste as soon as the roads would permit. Arriving at camp we found Mr. Featherstone to be a very shrewd business man, but not much of a miner or prospector, and not altogether honest. He had taken up many claims, but all in his own name. He offered us an equal share in them for an additional eight hundred dollars. Otherwise he said that he would hold the claims. We looked them over and decided that we did not want them at any price, and so left him with his claims.

Already there was a great rush of men to White Pine. I could see nothing that looked good to me in the way of business, but I soon found a chance to go to work for wages. A corporation, known as the San Francisco Sawmill Company, employed me to go over the White Pine Mountain to the west near a little five-stamp mill called the Monte Cristo and there erect a sawmill. Mr. Cavence preferred to continue prospecting, so I entered into a verbal agreement with him and Gus Gatewood to the effect that they were to go south and prospect, making me equal in all they found. I gave them our mule and two hundred dollars and immediately started out for the new mill-site, while they left for the south. The country then was new, and there were no wagon roads as now. I proceeded to the sawmill site, and after many drawbacks and long periods of waiting, I got the mill started. Lumber was worth three hundred dollars a thousand. Of the owners of the sawmill I knew three—Blakenderfer, Taft, and Shank. I worked for these men from about March to August of 1868.

On the first of August Mr. Cavence returned from prospecting, and with him came a man called Allen McDougal. They told big stories about what they had found, and the samples when assayed proved to be rich in silver. As silver ore was the only thing desired in those days I was much pleased to hear that it had been found in large amounts. I at once quit the sawmill, went to Hamilton and bought an outfit and wagon. I remember the outfit cost me seven hundred and thirty dollars. We loaded it up and started for Lincoln County, Highland District, the latter named by Mr. McDougal, who was Highland Scotch. Since ours was the first wagon into the country we had to break the road, and we were several days making the trip.

Arrived in camp we found the balance of the company, which consisted of six in all: Ed Cavence, Gus Gatewood, Chas. Meyers, Allen McDougal, Micham, and myself. I did not like the looks of the mines when I had time to look them over, but did not say much, for I saw that they were all touchy about the matter. After a few days I was told that I was not located in any of the claims and had no interest in

them, but that Micham had been located and had left, that they had purchased his interest and calculated that I would give them one thousand dollars for the interest, which was the amount they had paid Micham. This was the amount of money that I had on hand, but I did not buy in. They were much disappointed. Times had been very hard with them, and they were all glad for the load of provisions and steel and tools which we had brought in with us. They finally concluded to take me in, provided I would furnish the grub. This I agreed to do, and we commenced to open Highland District, twelve miles west of Pioche.

I was now located (1869) in Lincoln County and had begun to get acquainted in the county. Some of the names at least in the following narrative will be familiar to many readers. There came to our camp two brothers, Pete and George Miller. Pete was later in politics and held county offices. We were in Stampede Gap, well north in the district. In the southern part were Slaven, Marshall, and four brothers from Arkansas, the Dodd boys, as they were called, also Johnnie Harwood. Marshall was our District Recorder. We met every evening and discussed matters. It was in this way that I learned that sixty miles south and west was Pahranagat Valley and the town of Hiko, and that over there were mills for the working of silver ores; that a man by the name of W. H. Raymond had operated them in 1863, 1864 and 1865, and that he and John Ely had sold out for big money. I learned also that there were mines in Pioche (called Panaca at that time), and that E. Marten Smith had been there and purchased lead mines and purposed building a smelter.

Our mines in Stampede Gap did not turn out well because we did not understand the ores. I built a small furnace, and with a large bellows which I had, tried to smelt some of the ores, and succeeded, but the product was small and mostly lead. The expense was great and, as I was the only man in the company who had a cent of money, it was soon exhausted and we broke camp. We all started off to find new fields.

Coming to the new camp of Pioche, we found great expectations among all classes. E. Marten Smith had sold the Meadow Valley mine to California men who purposed building a smelter at once. A man by the name of Lacour had put in a stock of goods. For prospectors "all broke" and ready for anything that would furnish grub this was great news. The thought occurred to one of our company, Charlie Meyers, that if a smelter was to be built there must be coal to run it, and, said he, "burning coal is my business." We all agreed that he must see the Meadow Valley men about coal. Accordingly the next day he interviewed Charles Hoffman, the head man of the Meadow Valley outfit, and secured a contract for two thousand bushels of coal at thirty

cents a bushel at the pit. That night there was great rejoicing in camp. It certainly looked as though all of our fortunes were made. Next morning we all assembled at a grove of nut pine and commenced to build two coal pits. We carried the wood on our backs to suitable ground. Meyers made good and proved that he thoroughly understood the coal burning. Our success was great. In a few weeks we had our money, for the Meadow Valley Company was composed of wealthy men, F. L. A. Pioche being one of them. They put things through rapidly. All these things happened in 1869.

When we got our money for the coal, Ed Cavence and I took my team and started to White Pine for supplies, that being the nearest provisioning point. On our return we fell in with a load of supplies coming in for the Meadow Valley Company, and with the load were some young men of whom I afterwards learned to think a great deal—Thompson Campbell, Dave Newman, John McManus, and James Findley. Hoffman had employed them and was sending them out to work for the company, mostly at office work. When we got back to camp (Pioche) we found that another company had been started and was building a furnace. The company consisted of two men, Raymond and Ely, who started in a humble way, but later figured largely in the camp and the county.

Still another individual had as much to do with the success of the camp as any other man. His name was Shuber. He was a Frenchman and a metallurgist of note. He had a furnace built on upper Main street, near the Raymond and Ely mine, and worked it with two bellows arranged with double covers and his power was the noble burro. He made a success and proved the values of the ores, but also demonstrated that they were not smelting ores. The Meadow Valley Company spent seventy-five thousand dollars to learn what Shuber proved for seventy-five dollars, not counting his work. Shuber proved his mines, took the small amount of bullion produced and his returns away with him, sold his interests and never returned. He was at work when Cavence and I returned from White Pine.

In November, 1869, I went over to where the Raymond and Ely people were at work and found Tom Greaves trying in vain to put steel into a pick. Here was my opportunity. I was a blacksmith by trade. I put the steel in and became great in an hour. John Ely was informed of the circumstance. He came to me and said: "Gracey, you are just the man for whom we are looking; you stay here and do our work, and you can board at our camp." Board looked good to me, and I stayed. They were building a furnace and had a threshing machine horse-power to run the blower. A German named Shuner was employed as the furnace expert. After some days of experimenting the furnace was declared a failure. While working at odd jobs I

had by this time shown that I understood machinery. Mr. Raymond now came to me and said: "Mr. C. P. Hall tells me that you are a machinist as well as a blacksmith." I replied that I was. Said he: "I never expected this furnace to work, but I wanted my partner, Mr. Ely, to be satisfied, which I think he now is. I have a silver mill in Pahranagat Valley. If you think that you could take it down and have it put up again in good shape, I would have it brought over to Bullionville, and set up there. I think that this ore can be worked by the same process."

I assured him that I could do any kind of machine work, having erected two sawmills in California, and he replied that he was satisfied that I could do the work. "But," said he, "we have no money. If we can take it out of the mine, we will pay you, and it will also make your mines more valuable." I agreed to work without pay if he would furnish the grub. He replied that he could not even do that, but that John Ely, his partner, was acquainted with the Mormons and could get grub from them. Moreover, he did not even own the mine as yet, but if I would promise to stay with him and build the mill he would buy the mine.

That night around the camp fire were Pony Duncan, Bob Winans, the Burke brothers, Raymond and myself, and several others. All were very glum. The smelter was a failure. No one had any means, and it was, on the whole, rather a dull outlook. After a while Mr. Raymond spoke up and said to Mr. Burke (called Pat Maloy): "This furnace is a failure. I have a proposition to make to you boys that own this Burke mine. I have a five-stamp mill in Pahranagat Valley. I am willing to pay you thirty-five thousand dollars for the mine, pro vided you will wait for your money until I can get the mill here and take out the ore." All were very quiet for a time. Then Pony Duncan spoke up and said: "I am willing to agree to that." Bob Winans also agreed to it. The Burke brothers, who owned one-half of the mine, said nothing. Thus we sat for ten minutes and no one spoke. Then "Pat Maloy" asked: "Where will we get anything to eat while you are doing all that?" Raymond replied that John Ely would see to getting the grub. Then said Burke: "It is all right," and Mr. Raymond handed him his silver watch, and turning to me, said: "Charlie, you are a witness that I have bought this mine and that I give him this watch to bind the bargain. Boys, you are all witnesses. This watch is worth sixty dollars. Charlie, we will start for Pahranagat at once, going as far as Bullionville to-night." That was twelve miles from where we were camped. Then Raymond said to Withe Walker, who was attending to camp: "Walker, can you let us have some bread and meat?" Walker put up a loaf of bread and a large piece of boiled beef, and we started out for Panaca, or, as it was afterwards called, Bullionville.

Some time during the night we arrived at the place where we later built the mill. Next day we got some teams at the Mormon settlement and started for Pahranagat Valley. Some mining had been done at the latter place in the early sixties, and Raymond had been the moving spirit, but it had proved a failure. About the same time there was a rumor of trouble with the Indians, but more, I believe, of some doubt about the Mormons being loyal to the North, and in 1864 General Connor had been sent with cavalry to look things over. His men had located many claims both in Pahranagat and in the Pioche country, but had done no mining to speak of. The soldiers and all prospectors had left in 1865, and all the mines had been abandoned until 1868. We arrived in Pahranagat in good time. We took down the mill and made arrangements with residents of the valley to have it loaded on teams as they came in.

Then we returned to the mill-site, and the miners of the camp volunteered their services to grade for the mill and to build the road. All were promised pay after the mill was started. The building was slow work, but in January, 1870, I got things in shape and ran the five stamps on ore that had been hauled down to the place. In the mean time Mr. Raymond had gathered around him men who had some knowledge of working the ore. The head man was L. B. Sever, an assayer and a good man. There was also a carpenter named Mortimer Fuller, afterwards District Judge. I had considerable trouble with the mill, but finally got it started. The first night I stayed up all night. We drew off the charge from the pans into the settler, and then drew off the quicksilver from the settler and strained it through a sack. In the morning I had the sack full of amalgam. Mr. Raymond came down about 4 in the morning and asked me how things were. I showed him the sack of amalgam. He pinched it and said: "That is good; it squeaks. Gold and silver amalgam is the only one that will squeak." Well, it was a success. The ore was worth three hundred dollars a ton and we were working it to seventy-eight per cent. There was plenty of ore, and in sixty days Raymond and Ely had paid every dollar they owed and were rich men. We had shot off a gun that sounded around the world, but were not aware of it, at least I was not.

I was chief engineer of the Raymond and Ely for seven years and had sixty stamps running the last five years. In that time the Raymond and Ely Company produced seventeen millions. The Meadow Valley Company did not produce as much. But that mine was also good and produced many millions. When with our five-stamp mill we proved how easily money could be taken out, that was the making of Pioche. Bullion was a great advertiser. People began to flock in from everywhere. Rich ore was found in many places not thought of before.

The first trouble occurred at the Washington and Creole. Tom and Frank Newland had made a location above the Washington and Creole mine, which latter was owned by Raymond and Ely. The Newland boys asked for the privilege of starting a tunnel below the Washington and Creole to run through the same which at this time was not considered of much value. Raymond and Ely gladly granted the privilege, for the Newland boys were newcomers and needed encouragement. The boys ran in their tunnel about thirty feet underground, or from the face, and struck the Washington and Creole ledge as was expected. But, contrary to expectation, the ledge at this point was very rich, averaging about three hundred dollars per ton. It proved to be nine feet thick. Before much was known about the strike, the Newland boys went to Ely and Raymond and secured the privilege of taking out ore on the Washington and Creole for thirty days. They then opened up a wonderful bonanza. Everything was satisfactory. Raymond and Ely were pleased that the boys were doing well, and Mr. Raymond said that it would encourage others to dig.

When the thirty days expired the ground was turned over to Withe Walker, who was foreman for Raymond and Ely. Walker went with the Newlands through the tunnel and saw thousands of tons of rich ore exposed and ready to be taken out. Walker was naturally much pleased, and said he: "I can keep that rattletrap of a mill at Bullionville going now." As the Burke mine was then in a pinch and not supplying the ore as rapidly as needed, everyone was pleased. Mr. Raymond said: "That ore might have lain there for years or might never have been found." He believed in being liberal. It was the best way, and he took considerable credit to himself for his fair dealings. He was, indeed, a fair man, but he had much to learn and never learned it.

Well, as I have said, the Newland boys turned the thing over, and every one thought that it was all right. The Newlands went on with their tunnel. But a mountain of ore worth three hundred dollars a ton will worry any one when it is in plain sight and every one is allowed to see it. Before long the Newlands got some of the new men from White Pine to help jump the mine. They built a fort in the night and manned it with men and guns for defense. Then they commenced to take out and ship the ore to Silver Peak, where there was a ten-stamp mill. There was no law in the country, and no one to stop them. It is true that a township had been formed and a justice court provided. The county had held an election and chosen John Kane, a miner, Sheriff. He went up to the fort, but was ordered away. The boys continued to move the ore.

Something had to be done. Raymond and Ely could do nothing, for they were told in plain words that if either of them set foot in camp

it would be certain death, and there is no doubt but such would have been the case. Many men were coming from many places, some men of means. There went to Bullionville four young men, polite gentlemanly fellows, all under thirty years of age. They were Michael Casey, Barney Flood, Morgan Courtney, and William Bethers. They said to Raymond and Ely: "We will drive those fellows off if you will give us a written promise that we can have the ground for thirty days." The bargain was made and operations begun.

I was posted on everything that was going on, but did not know when or how these young men would get possession. That they kept to themselves. This is what was done: I was in a good position to see the whole battle, which was afterwards known as the Washington and Creole fight. These young men got some whisky up to the guard in the fort. At that time there was a pretty good growth of nut pine on the hill above the fort. Here the young men hid. About 3 o'clock there came a shout, and the four young men ran rapidly down the hill, each with a pistol in hand. They drove the others out and away from their arms. I heard the shots and saw one man fall, Snell by name, and I saw Casey take a rifle and knock a man down the bank with it. Many shots were fired and many men were wounded, but Snell was the only one killed in that fight. Nevertheless, I have heard others tell of the same fight and give the number of killed as ten or twelve. But I was an eye witness and very much interested, and I am sure that one man only was killed. I do not remember the number of wounded. The boys who did that piece of work made fifteen thousand each out of their lease of thirty days. Raymond and Ely bought the ore and paid them the money for it.

This was the beginning of trouble in the camp. During the next year or so there were at least seven men killed in disputes about mining claims. Fights were of frequent occurrence, and many men were wounded, but not more than seven or eight were killed. Two men were killed by an explosion after the big fire in 1871.

Of the four young men who took the Washington and Creole I will say something further. Morgan Courtney turned out to be a sport and was counted chief of the fighting men. He gambled very heavily. Barney Flood got into trouble and stabbed a man, but did not kill him. To save himself he left the camp and went, I think, to New York. Casey owed Tom Gossen one hundred dollars. When he had deposited his fifteen thousand in the bank he was met there by Gossen, who said to him: "You had better pay your debts." Casey told the banker to pay Gossen one hundred dollars for him. Gossen then reminded Casey that there was interest due him. Words followed, and both drew their guns. Two doors opened from the bank to the street. Each man stepped to a door and shot at the other. Gossen's gun missed, but

Casey hit Gossen, who died about a day later. Before his death he left his money to friends with the exception of five thousand dollars which was to go to the man who would kill Casey. Gossen's friends set a watch over Casey so that he could not leave town. Yet they scarcely dared to kill him in the town.

Casey's friends said that Gossen had shot first. Some of those who saw the shooting said that Casey shot first. One of these was Jim Levy. I knew Levy well. He was a very quiet man and a good miner and worked every day. Casey met Levy in Freudenthal's store and in my presence asked Levy if he had indeed said that Casey fired the first shot. Levy said that he had, and was ready to swear to it. Casey then commenced abusing Levy. Levy replied in a quiet way: "You can abuse me now while you have your gun with you." Levy had just come from his work in the mine and carried his lunch bucket in his hand. Casey told him to get his gun and come shooting. Levy left the store, went to his cabin, changed his clothes, got his gun and returned. Dave Nagel was on the sidewalk in front of Freudenthal's store watching for Levy to come back along the street, but Levy came through an alley instead that ran alongside the store, and thus surprised Casey and Nagel. The shooting commenced at once. Nagel ran out into the street and fired several shots at Levy. But Levy and Casey had clinched and were on the sidewalk together. I think now and have always thought that it was the beating over the head with a pistol that killed Casey rather than the shots that were fired. Nagel hit Levy in the lower jaw or chin and made a bad scar.

Casey was now dead, and Gossen was avenged, but Casey's friends now were the enemies of Levy and tried their best to kill him. But he proved to be the most fearless and aggressive in that line that had ever appeared and was soon the terror of all the fighters. When he got the five thousand dollars left by Gossen for killing Casey he was himself no longer. He was killed many years later in Tucson, Arizona. Bill Bethers was shot, I think, in Eureka, Nevada, a year or so later. Morgan Courtney was still around town, had shot one or two men, and was held to be a very bad character.

I do not remember the exact year, but I was still at the mill at Bullionville when Payson Barnes, one of my millmen, met a man in Pioche who said that he knew me. He sent me his photograph, but Barnes had forgotten his name. He claimed to have known me well in Elko. When I saw the picture I knew at once who it was, and I asked if it was not the young night watchman formerly in Elko. He replied that it was. "Then," said I, "Mr. Courtney will not be chief any more, for this man does not live long in a town that has chiefs." And sure enough, it was not long until Mr. Courtney ordered the newcomer to leave town. The latter replied that the town suited him and he intended

to stay. "Well," said Courtney, "we can't both stay." The other replied that Courtney was at liberty to go away any time he chose to. That afternoon they met on the main street and both got out their guns, but Courtney was too slow and was shot six times before he had time to shoot. The other man was arrested, but went unpunished, for it was proved that Courtney had made the shooting necessary, and in a few hours the accused was a free man.

By this time the rich ore supply was exhausted; the wild excitement was no more; money was hard to get. The town became as quiet as any other old town. I find that a bad name is liable to be exaggerated, and thus it has been with Pioche. It was not so bad a town as is now represented. There was some killing, to be sure, but there was also great provocation, and it is a wonder to me that Pioche did not become as bad as some at the present day claim it was. But I was there from first to last, and, while I admit that it was bad enough, it was not as represented later by those who did not know.

While the excitement continued in and about the mines there were even worse things going on among the law-and-order men who were supposed to keep the bad element down. There was a Vigilante Committee formed which proved to be of no credit to the town. This gang ran the politics. John Kane was Sheriff, but was considered too slow, and Wes Travis was elected in his stead. Mortimer Fuller was District Judge. A court house was built and an indebtedness incurred which has hurt the county more than all the killing that was done. At no time was crime punished, yet all the time the expenses were piled up. The Sheriff's office while Travis had it was considered worth forty thousand dollars a year. All other things were in proportion. Such things need no exaggeration, while the number of poor men who were killed may be magnified to any number that suits the fancy of the teller. The sums of money that were stolen under the name of law need no exaggeration.

Of the two kinds of men which is the worst: He who "rights his wrongs where it is given," or the man who promises to protect you in your rights if you will only elect him to office and put your trust in him, and then deliberately steals everything in sight and bonds you for forty years to come? The story of Lincoln County and the removal of the county-seat from Hiko to Pioche and the building of the Pioche court house I remember very well, but it would be a long story. I leave it to others to tell. It is not a story of which to be proud. It was steal, steal, early and late, and keep on stealing. That was the main point in Lincoln County affairs.

It is now forty years since I first came to Lincoln County, but I remember very well the main points. I had a very active part in the mining and milling of the ore which produced the millions that were

taken out. If you think that this account is worth anything, I give it freely and can vouch for the truth of it.

Yours truly, CHAS. GRACEY.

Written at Eldorado Cañon, Nevada, August, 1908.

NOTE—From letter written to the Secretary, November 27, 1908: " * * * So far as the county stealing is concerned, I think that the men elected supposed that this was the way to play the game, for they seemed pleased at what they had done. All men at that time were trying to make a stake and get out of the country, and could you blame them? Times were not then as now, and the early day men must not be judged by the present conditions, neither must what they did be so judged. I did not blame the men at the time, or since. I have been in Nevada forty years, and I think we have as good men and women in Nevada as in any State in the Union. I am sure that there never were more courageous and self-reliant men in any country. CHAS. GRACEY."

THE BATTLE-BORN.

SAM P. DAVIS.

When first the Nation saw the light of day,
This was a weird and mystery-haunted land.
Silence and desolation held their sway,
With rocky battlements on either hand.
Cursed and despised and outcast of the earth,
As though Creation bungled at its birth.

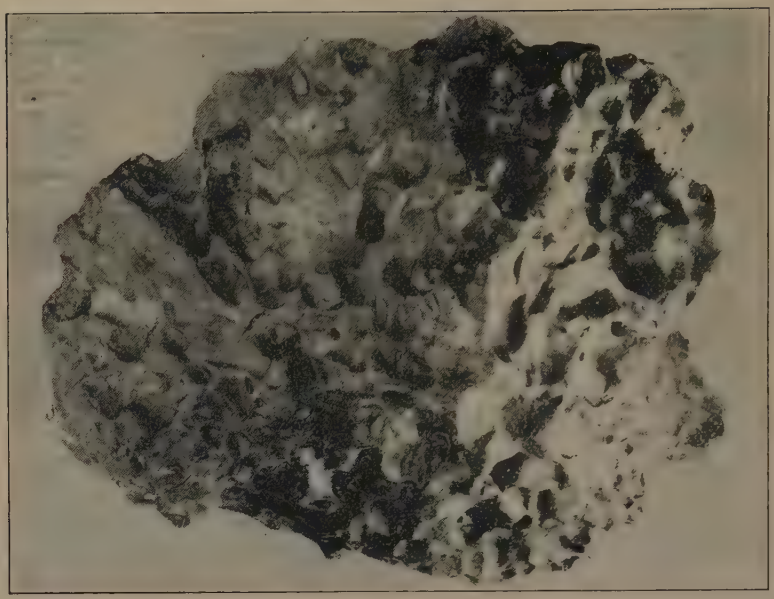
The rain of summer fell not on thy breast,
Bared evermore beneath a burning sky;
The waterfowl could find no place of rest,
And mankind trod thy deserts but to die.
Where the lone savage tracked the famished bear
To give him battle in his caverned lair.

A war-cloud swept the Southern everglades
And shook the branches of the Northern pines;
The earth was bristling with vengeful blades;
The armies formed their trampling battle lines.
Then came, commingled with the war-trump's note,
A cry for succor from the Nation's throat.

The fertile plains with verdure fair arrayed,
And golden wheat-fields, stretching like the sea,
Had called the barren desert to their aid;
"We fight! We fail! We rest our hopes on thee!"
And then, as though some mighty power had willed,
The throbbing pulse-beat of the storm was stilled.

Did Nature frame thee in an evil hour,
Or witches o'er thy cradle cast a spell?
Perchance they did, but gave thee richer dower,
And pens of history pulsate as they tell
How your gold saved the Sisterhood of States
When treason thundered at our country's gates.

In days of youth Fate seemed not kind to thee;
In throes of war Columbia gave thee birth.
So hang that shield on the ancestral tree
That gives thy lineage a stalwart worth.
A grateful Union voices thy renown
And makes the halo of the years thy crown.



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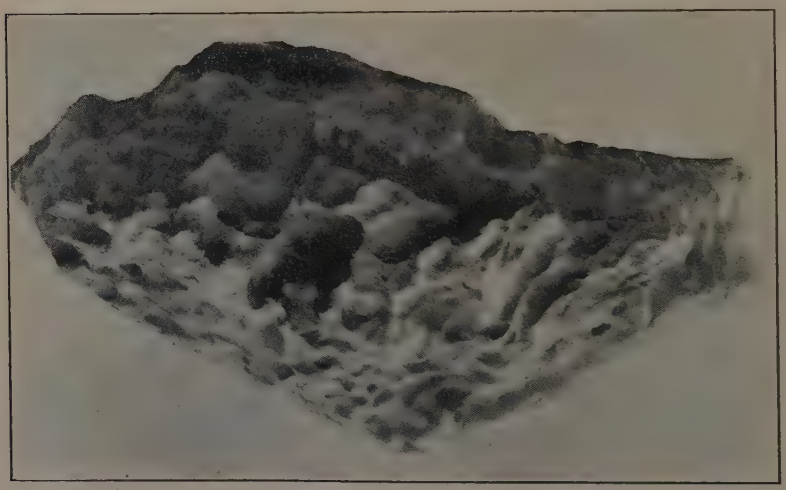
Top view—Scale, ¼ diameter.—Length, 44 inches; breadth, 34 inches; circumference, 11 feet; weight, about 4,000 pounds. Copyright, E. W. Smith.



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Side view—Scale, near ¼ diameter. Length, 44 inches; height, 20 inches. Copyright, E. W. Smith.

METEORITE.

THE NEVADA METEORITE.

Dr. W. P. Jenney.

In the latter part of August of this year (1908) a prospector looking for borax in the Quinn Cañon Range, Nye County, Nevada, discovered and located a mass of metallic iron which he found lying half buried in the soil among the foothills of the range. Cutting off a few small pieces of the metal with a cold-chisel, he returned to Tonopah, Nevada. The region where the meteorite fell is almost uninhabited save for a few sheepherders and occasional wandering prospectors. The Quinn Cañon Range, marked on some maps as the Grant Mountains, bounds Railroad Valley on the east and by wagon road is nearly due east one hundred and ten miles from Tonopah.

The purchaser placed the matter in the hands of Dr. W. P. Jenney, mining engineer and geologist, with instructions to find the meteorite, bring it to Tonopah and open negotiations with various museums in this country for its sale.

Only a general and imperfect description of the locality had been obtained from the original discoverer, and, in consequence, the first attempt to find the meteorite failed, and it was not until a second search was made that, with the help of a guide, it was found. These two trips by automobile, made by Dr. Jenney to locate the meteorite, covered four hundred and thirty miles. Later, a freight wagon with six horses and three men, provided with a derrick and chain-pulleys, went to Quinn Cañon and hauled the meteorite to Tonopah, the nearest shipping point on a railroad, the round trip consuming eight days in transportation. Great care was taken that the polished surface of the meteorite should not suffer abrasion. As soon as loosened from its bed, it was wrapped in sacking and reached the Tonopah Bank, where it is now stored, unimpaired.

The point where the meteorite fell is ninety miles in an air-line east of Tonopah, Nevada, eighteen miles north of the Mount Diablo base line, and one hundred miles west of the Utah boundary. It was lying partly imbedded in the soil of a low hill of volcanic rock (andesite) on the westerly slope of the range. The foothills in the vicinity are treeless and support a sparse growth of sagebrush and grass. The gentle slope on which the meteorite lay faced northerly, and the contour of the surrounding hills was such that in falling its course through the air, if at a low angle, may have been easterly, southerly, or southwesterly. It bears some resemblance in shape to a great turtle, and when found was resting on its flat side, with the domed or pyramidal upper

surface projecting above the ground. The longest dimensions as it lay were easterly and westerly, and the depth to which it was buried in the mantle of soil covering the hill did not exceed ten to eleven inches. The contour of the surface of the ground had resulted from extreme slow erosion; there was no evidence that the meteorite had ever been deeper buried and subsequently exposed by the wearing away of the hillside.

The deeply channeled and pitted upper surface of the meteorite was covered with a thin, smooth skin of magnetic oxide which had protected it from corrosion; even the portion buried was little rusted. The outline, while extremely irregular, is rudely oval, measuring on each diagonal of the ellipse forty-four inches; the breadth is thirty-four inches, and the circumference one hundred and thirty-two inches. It is twenty inches in height, and is estimated to weigh four thousand pounds. A few small prominences were cut off by the prospector who found it in order to determine the composition; the amount removed was not more than one or two ounces, so that the meteorite is practically as it fell. Analysis shows that this meteorite contains from ninety to ninety-five per cent iron alloyed with five to ten per cent nickel. On etching a polished surface, peculiar Widmanstättian figures appear, closely spaced brilliant lines on a dark ground; in places the outer surface of the meteorite displays an octohedral crystalline structure, grouped equilateral triangles. However, the characteristic Widmanstättian pattern can only be obtained when a large surface of the meteorite is etched.

All the evidence gained by an inspection of the meteorite before it was removed from its bed seems to support the view that it is a comparatively recent fall; probably within the last twenty years. The wonderful preservation of the surface shows that it had not been long exposed to the weather. The deeply channeled surface, produced by the liquation and combustion of the complex metallic alloy, caused by the intense heat generated in its passage through the earth's atmosphere, is evidence that the meteor traveled far before coming to rest where found—that is, that the path must have been nearly tangent to the surface of the earth. This is confirmed by the shallow depth it penetrated the soil; further it is possible that it ricochetted on the flat side before the momentum with which it was traveling was finally arrested.

This aerolite is supposed to have fallen in 1894. Residents of Candelaria, Nevada, at that time, recall the passage of an immense meteor which traveled in an easterly direction and was seen to fall far to the east, beyond where Tonopah now stands.[1] Articles appeared in the San Francisco *Examiner* and in other California papers describing this

[1]The place where the meteorite was found is in an air-line one hundred and thirty miles due east from Candelaria, Nevada.

meteor, which entered the atmosphere of the earth over the Pacific Ocean, crossed the Coast Range, the Sacramento Valley, the Sierra Nevada Mountains, passing nearly over Bodie, California, and Belleville and Candelaria, Nevada, to be lost in the desert to the east. Its fall was recorded by the United States Weather Bureau at Carson City, Nevada. Several residents of Tonopah saw the meteor when it fell. Among them is Mr. Fred Corkhill, Superintendent of the West End Mining Company, who at that time was living in Candelaria. Mr. Corkhill states that on February 1, 1894, at about 10 o'clock in the evening, the residents of Candelaria observed the meteor, which passed directly over that place and was seen to disappear in the east. It gave an intense blinding blue-white light, so dazzling that you could not see the meteor itself. The illumination was so intense that the interior of rooms in the buildings which had shutters closed were lighted up as brilliantly as day. The rush of air after the passage of the meteor lasted a minute or more. After it had passed there was a loud explosion, accompanied by a powerful jar. Mr. Corkhill wrote an article on this meteor, which was published in the *Mining and Scientific Press* some time in the spring of 1894.[1]

[1]NOTE BY THE SECRETARY: The Nevada Historical Society is hoping that some individual will purchase this meteorite and present it to the museum. Statements of eye-witnesses of the meteor of 1894 concerning its passage will be gratefully received by the Society.

Sierra Eng. Co.,

MAP OF NEVADA.

THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE BOUNDARIES OF NEVADA.

BEULAH HERSHISER, A.B.

CHAPTER I.

The Origin of the Boundary Disputes Between California and Nevada.

The origin of the boundary disputes between the State of California and the western part of Utah Territory, which became Nevada, is to be sought mainly in the character of the country traversed by the common line of California and Nevada.[1] Another cause of contention is to be found in the attitude of the people living in the valleys on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the vicinity of the California line, whose interests made them desire to be a part of California.

The organic Act of Utah (September 9, 1850) defined the boundary of that Territory as follows: west, California; north, the Territory of Oregon; east, the Rocky Mountains; and south, the 37th parallel.[2] California was admitted into the Union as a State at the same time that the vast region called Utah was organized into a Territory of the United States.[1]

The eastern boundary of California, with which this essay is concerned, is defined in the California Constitution as follows: "Commencing at the point of intersection of the 42d degree of north latitude with the 120th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, and running south on the line of said 120th degree of west longitude until it intersects the 39th degree of north latitude; then in a straight line in a southeasterly direction to the Colorado River at a point where it intersects the 35th degree of north latitude."[3] This line passes through the Sierra Nevada Mountains from the 42d parallel to the 39th and then across the desert.[4] The mountains are cut in some places by cañons; in others they are heavily wooded. On the desert little vegetation grows save the cactus. During the years immediately following 1850 the parts of the country through which the boundary line ran were only vaguely known. In the report of the Surveyor-General of California for December, 1852, these portions are called "the most dangerous in the State."[5]

The question of the exact position of the eastern boundary line became important as the population increased. When farms and mines were taken up in the neighborhood of the California line, discussions

[1] Statutes of Calif. 1859, 24, Art. XII.

[2] U. S. Statutes at Large, IX, 453.

[3] Poore, Charters and Constitutions, Part I, 205; Calif. Const. "Boundary," Art. XII; Statutes of Calif. 1850, 24, Art. XII; Calif. Blue Book, 1903, 46, Art. XXI, Sec. 1.

[4] The intersection of the 120th meridian and the 39th parallel falls in Lake Tahoe.

[5] Calif. Senate Journal, 4th Sess. App. Doc. 3, 8.

over jurisdiction followed. The regulation and protection of the government became more desirable, and the men of Carson Valley in 1852 hoped that they were under the law of the State of California.[1] The first recorded opinion of the location of the Carson Valley with reference to the eastern boundary is given by Mr. Eddy, California Surveyor-General, in his report for 1852.[1] Mr. Eddy went to Placerville for the express purpose of answering inquiries concerning the position of the boundary line. He wrote: "While here (Placerville) we computed a sufficient number of observations to satisfy ourselves as to our position approximately, and finding that Placerville was about forty-six miles from the angle of the State boundary at the intersection of the 120th meridian and the 39th parallel, and that the lowest estimate of the air-line distance from Placerville to Mormon Station in Carson Valley was sixty miles, I was reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the valley was from twelve to fifteen miles out of the State."[2]

Carson Valley increased in population and became important, principally because of its situation just where the traveler to the goldfields of California usually rested from the fatigue of crossing the desert before climbing the steep ascent of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.[3] The consideration which Carson Valley received from the government of Utah Territory is shown by the fact that when Utah was divided in 1851 into court districts, Provo, a town almost directly south of Salt Lake, was made the meeting place of the district which included all western Utah.[4] To attend court from Carson Valley would have involved a journey of hundreds of miles, an arrangement obviously not satisfactory. In this plight the citizens of Carson Valley petitioned the California Legislature to extend the jurisdiction of the State over the Valley.[5]

The Select Committee of the California Senate to which the petition was referred prepared and presented to the Senate a memorial to Congress with the recommendation that it be adopted. This memorial of March, 1853, urged that Carson Valley should be under the control of California, because the desert was the natural boundary and Utah was too remote.[6] It further suggested as the eastern boundary of California a line drawn from the intersection of the 42d parallel and the 120th meridian to the intersection of the 35th parallel and the Colorado

[1]Calif. Senate Journal, 4th Sess. App. Doc. 3.

[2]Calif. Senate Journal, 4th Sess. Doc. 3, 14.

[3]Carson Valley was very fertile. The first settlers sold their crops to the emigrants. The character of the place is suggested by the name of the first town, Mormon Station (later Genoa). The Mormons could not keep the political control of the settlement because they were too few and too far away from the aid and influence of the church at Salt Lake. For the early growth of the settlement, see Bancroft, *Hist. of the Pacific States*, XX, 66-73; Angel, *Hist. of Nevada*, 29-49.

[4]House Exec. Docs. 32d Cong. 1st Sess. V, Doc. 25, 28. Brigham Young, in his defense to the President of the United States, mentions the division of the Territory, but gives neither dates nor limits of the districts. Utah records were not accessible.

[5]Calif. Senate Journal, 4th Sess. 90, 130-131; Bancroft, XX, 74-75.

[6]Calif. Senate Journal, 4th Sess. App. Doc. 46.

River.[1] The memorial, which was adopted by the California Senate, but not by the Assembly, is interesting as revealing the ideas and desires of the people of Carson Valley and of California.[2] It also affected the policy of the government of Utah, arousing it to the organization of Carson County. The Act creating Carson County was passed in 1854, and a colony of Mormons was sent to put it into effect.[3]

So great was the uncertainty concerning the actual location of the California State line that before Judge Hyde, whose task it was to organize the county, could proceed, he had to clear up the indefiniteness.[4]

In connection with an Act to build a wagon road to the eastern boundary of the State, in 1855, the California Surveyor-General appointed Mr. Goddard to survey "such portion of the State line as shall fall in Carson Valley."[5] For this work Judge Hyde of Utah furnished the supplies. As soon as Mr. Goddard felt convinced that Carson Valley was in Utah, Judge Hyde, who had accompanied the party from Sacramento, hastened on to Mormon Station to hold court.[6]

The citizens of Carson Valley from the beginning, as has been shown, expressed preference for the rule of California; naturally then, when thus made subject to Utah, they turned to California. In November, 1855, a traveler wrote of Carson Valley: "The inhabitants of the valley were nearly all unanimous in their desire to be annexed to California."[7] November 23, 1855, the citizens of Carson Valley petitioned the California Legislature to become a part of the State.[8] The Committee on Federal Relations, to which the petition was referred, made a favorable report and presented a resolution asking Congress for the 118th meridian as the eastern boundary of California.[9] The Representatives and Senators were requested to urge the passage of such a bill in Congress. The result was that the report of the Committee on Territories to the House of Representatives, January 20, 1857, was unfavorable to the annexation of Carson Valley to California, on the

[1]Calif. Senate Journal, 4th Sess. App. Doc. 46; Bancroft XX, 75. This line would have added to California a vast mountain and desert region. On the map it is marked "A."

[2]Calif. Assembly Journal, 4th Sess. has no mention of this memorial.

[3]House Report of Committees, 35th Cong. 1st Sess. I, Doc. 375. Bancroft gives the area of Carson Valley as all of western Utah above the present southern line of Humboldt County, south as far as latitude 38, and east to the 118th meridian. Bancroft XX, 75. For the Act of the Utah Legislature organizing Carson County and the work of the citizens in establishing county government, see Angel, 37-39.

[4]Calif. Assembly Journal, 7th Sess. App. Report of Surveyor-General, S. H. Marlette, 92. At the time of the organization of Carson County, the Utah Legislature appointed a commission to coöperate with the authorities of California in establishing the boundary line. The Utah Commissioners were Judge Orson Hyde, Judge Stiles, and Joseph L. Haywood. Through their work a provisional line seems to have been agreed upon. Bancroft XX, 76-77.

[5]Calif. Assembly Journal, 7th Sess. App. 92.

[6]Mr. Goddard said the Mormons carried the county election, making themselves the officers. Calif. Assembly Journal, 7th Sess. App. 110. See, also, Angel, 38-40.

[7]Wilson Flint in *California Farmer*, Sacramento, November 16, 1855. The same idea of desire for annexation is found often in California papers. *Daily Alta California*, June 20, 1857; Bancroft XX, 151-152

[8]Calif. Assembly Journal, 7th Sess. 141; Bancroft XX, 78.

[9]For this line see map, line "B." It is two degrees east of the constitutional California line. Calif. Assembly Journal, 7th Sess. 387-388; Senate Journal, 34th Cong. 1st Sess. 296; Bancroft XX, 78.

ground that California was already too large.[1] The committee felt that if Utah had good government the desire to be annexed to California would cease.

Accordingly the new Governor sent out to Utah in 1857 by the United States was expected to give efficient protection to all parts of the Territory.[2] But the conditions which arose in Utah led to quite different results. In January, 1857, Carson County was attached to Great Salt Lake County and lost most of its rights of self-government.[3] And late the same year the Mormon colony in Carson Valley was recalled to Salt Lake City. The reasons assigned for the withdrawal of the Mormons by Mr. Smith of the Committee on Territories in his report of May 12, 1858, were the friction between the Mormons and Gentiles in Carson Valley and "the increasing difficulties between the Federal Government and the Mormons."[4] These changes left western Utah free from Mormon domination, but also without settled institutions of any kind.

CHAPTER II.

The Endeavors of Nevada to Secure a Territorial Government.

The origin of the boundary dispute between California and Nevada, due to the nature of the country traversed by the line of California and the consequent uncertainty as to jurisdiction, has been briefly stated. The next phase of the controversy centers about the struggle of Carson Valley to obtain recognition as a separate Commonwealth. This was sought in two ways—by the aid of California, and by an agent sent to Congress.

The Governor of California, John B. Weller, sent the memorial of Carson Valley,[5] asking Congress for a temporary government, to President Buchanan with the following note: "February 2, 1858. The President will see that this subject has received the favorable action of our State Legislature. The gentlemen whose names are attached to this letter are men of high character and have been attending to the subject. I recommend this memorial to your favorable consideration."[6] The California Legislature passed a resolution[7] which was presented in

[1] House Report of Committees, 34th Cong, 3d Sess. I, 116. This was in 1857, the year in which Utah was in "open rebellion" against the United States. The Governor was Mr. Cumming.

[2] House Exec. Docs. 35th Cong. 1st Sess. X, Doc. 71, 1–120.

[3] Angel, 42; Bancroft XX, 81.

[4] Calif. Assembly Journal, 7th Sess. App. The story of the troubles in Utah is to be found in House Exec. Docs. 35th Cong. 1st Sess. II, Doc. 2; X, Doc. 71; Senate Miscell. Docs. 35th Cong. 1st Sess. III, Doc. 240; Bancroft XXIX, ch. 19. Utah was declared by Congress to be in "open rebellion" December, 1857. House Journal, 35th Cong. 1st Sess. 112–115. It is alleged that Brigham Young recalled all the faithful to Salt Lake City in anticipation of trouble with the Federal Government. Angel, 42; Bancroft XX, 80.

[5] The catalogue of grievances mentioned: Mormon intrigues with the Indians, including attacks upon the emigrants and hindrance of the mail; the Mormon Church a despotism; lack of loyalty to the United States; and finally western Utah having been for six or seven years without government. The memorial is printed in Angel, 43–45, and summarized in Bancroft XX, 82–83.

[6] House Exec. Docs. 35th Cong. 1st Sess. 102; Bancroft XX, 83, n. 46.

[7] Statutes of Calif. 1858, 350; Calif. Senate Journal, 9th Sess. 111, 140; Calif. Assembly Journal, 9th Sess. 114, 158; Bancroft XX, 83.

the United States Senate March 1, 1858,[1] to the effect that, "in view of the impending difficulties in Utah," a territorial government should be given Carson Valley, "with such boundaries as circumstances may warrant and require."[2]

During the summer of 1857 numerous meetings were held at Genoa in Carson Valley to debate the subject of a Territorial government.[3] Mr. James M. Crane was chosen to present at Washington the needs of the people of western Utah for a more adequate government.[4] On October 3, 1857, Mr. Crane addressed a meeting of the people of Honey Lake Valley, at which resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of Carson Valley and approving Mr. Crane's election as delegate of the new Tertitory.[5] Mr. Crane had no official standing in Congress, since the district in whose interest he went was not organized under the authority of the United States; but he was recognized as representing the people of his section. President Buchanan referred to Mr. Crane as "the delegate of the people of Carson Valley."[6]

The efforts of Mr. Crane, supported by the influence of the California members of Congress, resulted in a very favorable report from the Committee on Territories, together with a bill "to organize a Territorial Government of Nevada."[7] The report of the Committee on Territories, May 13, 1858, epitomized the history of Utah Territory, covering the grievances of Carson Valley against the Mormons by quoting from their memorial.[8] The Committee suggested as the extent of the new Territory the area between the eastern boundary of California and about the 114th meridian west from Washington.[9] The bill was lost in the Committee of the Whole, May 13, 1857.[10] The opinion of the House is probably expressed by Mr. Jones of Tennessee who said: "We certainly do not want any more Territories at this time."[11] The failure to secure Federal acknowledgment of their need was a deep disappointment to the people of Carson Valley. They strove to supply the deficiency by a provisional government which declared them free from Utah.

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[1] Senate Journal, 35th Cong. 1st Sess. 590.

[2] Senate Miscell. Docs. 35th Cong. 1st Sess. III. Doc. 181.

[3] *Daily Evening Bulletin*, San Francisco, October 20, 1857; Angel, 42-46; Bancroft XX, 83.

[4] Mr. Crane was appointed as Delegate to Congress by the people of Carson Valley at the mass meeting held in Genoa, August 8, 1857, at which was formulated the memorial asking Congress for Territorial government. Angel, 43-45; Bancroft XX, 83.

[5] *Daily Evening Bulletin*, San Francisco, October 6-20, 1857; Bancroft XX, 83. Honey Lake Valley was on the eastern slope of the Sierras, and wished to belong to the new Territory.

[6] House Journal, 35th Cong. 1st Sess 615.

[7] House Journal, 35th Cong. 1st Sess. 789, 1221; House Reports, 35th Cong. 1st Sess. III, 375; Bancroft XX, 83, n. 47. The names by which this new government was called in California papers: "Carson Territory," "The Territory of Sierra." *Daily Evening Bulletin*, San Francisco, October 6, 1857, and March 20, 1858; *Daily Alta California*, San Francisco, December 20, 1859. Angel, 46, prints a letter from Mr. Crane to his constituents, February 18, 1858, recounting his efforts for Territorial government.

[8] House Report of Committees, 35th Cong. 1st Sess. III, Doc. 375.

[9] For this line see map, line "D."

[10] House Journal, 35th Cong. 1st Sess. 789, 1221.

[11] *Congressional Globe*, 35th Cong. 1st Sess. 2122.

A convention was held in Genoa, Carson Valley, July 18–28, 1859,[1] which made a declaration of independence of Utah,[2] framed a Territorial Constitution,[3] and authorized an election of Territorial officers.[4] Article X of the proposed Constitution defined the western boundary of the Territory as the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains from the 42d to the 35th parallel.[5] Mr. Crane was again elected to represent the people of western Utah in Congress, but died before the time of starting on his mission.[6] The sending of a new Governor to the Territory of Utah has been mentioned.[7] Mr. Cumming had been appointed by President Buchanan, July 11, 1857, and arrived in Salt Lake City, November 19, 1857.[8] It is sufficient to say that Governor Cumming's energies were fully occupied with the situation in and near Salt Lake City. This was one reason why Carson County received no better government from Governor Cumming. Another was the bitterness of the people toward the Mormons.

Judge Child, sent out from Salt Lake to Carson Valley in the fall of 1859, could do nothing because the people said: "Much as we desire the protection of law, we do not want the laws of Utah."[9] This determined opposition to Mormonism is well illustrated by the report of the grand jury empaneled for the September term of the United States District Court for the Second Judicial District of Utah Territory to Judge Cradlebaugh: "Hitherto we have presented the anomaly, without a parallel in the United States, of a people living under a constitutional government, with no voice in it, remote from the seat of government, without courts or other tribunals of justice, yet maintaining loyalty to the Constitution, supporting its laws and promoting the prosperity and wealth of the country."[10] The provisional government

[1] For a full account of the steps leading up to the convention, its proceedings, and the organization of the provisional government, see Angel, 61–66. The proceedings of the convention were printed in full in the *Territorial Enterprise*, Genoa, July 30, 1859, reproduced in *fac simile* in Angel, 69–72. As to the convention, see *Daily Alta California*, San Francisco, July 27, August 10, 13, 20, September 14, October 7, 14, 1859; Bancroft XX, 87.

[2] The "Declaration" was printed in the *Territorial Enterprise*, Genoa, July 30, 1859, and is reprinted in Angel, 63–70; *Daily Alta California*, San Francisco, August 13, 1859. It emphasizes the evils of Mormon oppression.

[3] The Constitution is also reproduced in *fac simile* from the *Territorial Enterprise*, July 30, 1859, in Angel, 70–71. It comprises eleven articles, and is signed by forty-seven members of the convention. It was modeled on the Constitution of California. Bancroft XX, 87.

[4] For the organization of government under the new Constitution, see Angel, 63–66; Bancroft XX, 88–91. The first and only session of the Legislature under the provisional government was held at Genoa, December 16, 1859, but there was no quorum and no business was done.

[5] "The boundary lines of the Territory of Nevada shall be as follows, to wit: Commencing on a point on the Sierra Nevada Mountains, where the 42d degree of north latitude touches the summit of said mountains; thence southerly with said summit to the 35th degree of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the Colorado River; thence up said river to its junction with the Rio Virgin; thence up said Rio Virgin to its junction with the Muddy River; thence due north to the Oregon line; thence west to the place of beginning." Angel, 71. As will be noted, this definition of the western boundary was the one adopted in the organic Act of 1861.

[6] *Daily Alta California*, San Francisco, September 28, 1859; Angel, 65; Bancroft XX, 89.

[7] Chapter I, p. 124.

[8] House Docs. 35th Cong. 1st Sess. X, Doc. 71, 1–215. This document recounts the troubles between the United States and Utah.

[9] *Daily Alta California*, San Francisco, October 14, 1859. See Bancroft XX, 88–89, 151–152.

[10] *Territorial Enterprise*, in *Daily Alta California*, San Francisco, November 4, 1859; Bancroft XX, 152, n. 9. The grand jury's list of grievances; Mormon theocracy and outrages; Gentiles have no

served to bridge over a period when the citizens of western Utah were without recognized laws and officers to enforce them. That lynch law prevailed was one of the arguments used by the Committee on Territories in favor of the Territorial government May 13, 1858.[1]

The provisional government also directed the efforts to secure Federal recognition, and in 1860 bills to organize the Territory were introduced into both House and Senate, but they failed.[2] The existence of this local government came to an end when the people's struggles for a Territorial government were rewarded by the passage of the organic Act of Nevada, March 2, 1861.[3]

CHAPTER III.

The Work of the Joint California and United States Boundary Commission.

The California boundary of 1850[4] was in reality so little known that an accurate official survey of the eastern boundary of the State was urged upon the California Legislature by the Surveyors-General in each report from 1855 to 1861.[5] One reason given for the fixing of the line between California and the United States Territories was that California lost taxes because people residing near the disputed line claimed to live in Utah. Another reason was that the citizens of the boundary region were in confusion over all sorts of legal questions, not knowing whether to appeal to the courts of Utah or of California.[6]

The plan of a joint United States and California Commission to lay at rest authoritatively all doubts concerning the eastern California line was recommended to the California Legislature in the report of the Surveyor-General for January, 1858.[7] The Legislature took up the suggestion and passed the following resolution: "Whereas, no portion of the boundary line between the State of California and the Territory of Utah has ever been definitely ascertained by actual survey, under the authority of the Government of the United States, and in consequence thereof conflicting claims exist between said State and Territory as to the jurisdiction over lands and their inhabitants situated near the boundary line; therefore, be it resolved by the Assembly, the

political power; it is 700 miles from the Capital of Utah to Carson Valley; the Indian funds are spent at Salt Lake and the Indians are incited to depredations. See, also, the message of Governor Roop to the provisional Legislature, December 15, 1859. Angel, 65-66.

[1]House Reports of Committees, 35th Cong. 1st Sess. III, Doc. 375.

[2]House Journal, 36th Cong. 1st Sess. part 2, 825; Senate Journal, 36th Cong. 1st Sess. 66, 813. After the death of Mr. Crane, the people of Carson Valley elected Mr. John S. Musser to represent them in Congress, Angel, 65, 66; Bancroft XX, 90.

[3]U. S. Statutes at Large, XII, 210. After the collapse of the provisional government, the authorities of Utah resumed jurisdiction over the Carson County region. Angel, 73-75.

[4]Beginning at the intersection of the 42d parallel and the 120th meridian, south on that meridian to its intersection with the 39th parallel; thence in a southeasterly direction to the meeting of the Colorado River and the 35th parallel.

[5]Calif. Senate Journal, 4th Sess. to 14th, App. Reports of the Surveyors-General.

[6]Calif Senate Journal, 9th Sess. App. Report of the Surveyor-General. The officers of Carson County even appropriated money to aid citizens in their resistance to the collection of taxes by the authorities of Plumas County, Calif. Angel, 75; Bancroft XX, 152.

[7]Calif. Senate Journal, 9th Sess. App. Report of the Surveyor-General.

Senate concurring, that our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested to procure at an early date the passage of a bill authorizing the survey of the boundary between the State of California and the Territory of Utah, to be designated by appropriate monuments. The said survey to conform to the boundary line now established by law of Congress between said State and Territory."[1] This resolution was presented in the United States Senate, May 13, 1858, and was referred to the Committee on Territories, which was in turn discharged from further consideration of the same.[2]

In February, 1859, the California Legislature passed an Act to authorize the government of California in conjunction with the United States "to run and mark the boundary lines between the Territories of the United States and California."[3] A similar Act was not passed by Congress and approved by the President till May 26, 1860.[4] It provided that the President should appoint commissioners to meet those of California, and for their work Congress appropriated $55,000.[5] The United States Commissioners were duly appointed and were in the field by the fall of 1860.[6] Meantime the California Legislature of 1860 repealed the Act of 1859, and instead of authorizing a commission directed the California Surveyor-General to run the northern portion of the eastern boundary line of the State.[7] When the United States Commissioners applied to the Governor of California for coworkers from his State, he refused to appoint them, because of this action on the part of the Legislature.[8]

There was no united action because, although the California Legislature had enacted two laws[9] intended to meet the demand by providing a commission, the action was too late; the work of the United States was suspended April 1, 1861.[10] The Commissioner of the United States was removed May 15, 1861, because the funds had been squandered.[11] However, two points of the boundary line had been fixed: that at the intersection of the 35th parallel and the Colorado River, and that at

[1] Statutes of Calif. 1858, 356-357; Calif. Assembly Journal, 9th Sess. 424. See, also, 114, 158; Bancroft XX, 152.

[2] Senate Journal, 35th Cong. 1st Sess. 555, 590; House Journal, 35th Cong. 1st Sess. 977-978.

[3] Calif. Assembly Journal, 10th Sess. 671; Statutes of Calif. 1859, 313; Bancroft XX, 152.

[4] *Congressional Globe*, 36th Cong. 1st Sess. App. 475; U. S. Statutes at Large, XII, 22; Bancroft XX, 152.

[5] U. S. Statutes at Large, XII, 110.

[6] Senate Docs. 36th Cong. 2d Sess. I, Doc. 1; Messages and Docs. Interior Dept. 1860-1861.

[7] Statutes of Calif. 1860, 184-185; Bancroft XX, 152-153.

[8] Statutes of Calif. 1860, 184. The popular reports of the California Legislature indicate an uncertain attitude as to just what should be done about the eastern boundary. March 3, 1860, one Senator suggested asking Congress for the 118th meridian; March 14th another thought that such an addition of territory would be unconstitutional "because proposing a change in the State's boundary line without a vote of the people." *Daily Evening Bulletin*, San Francisco, March 5, 6, 15, 1860; Calif. Assembly Journal, 12th Sess. 98. Meanwhile the Governor of California recommended that the Legislature memorialize Congress to extend the eastern boundary of California to the 118th meridian. Bancroft XX, 153, suggests that probably at this time the California legislators did not know that Congress had already organized the Territory of Nevada.

[9] Statutes of Calif. 1861, 73-74, 587-588; Bancroft XX, 153.

[10] Messages and Docs. Interior Dept. 1861-1862, 490.

[11] Messages and Docs. Interior Dept. 1861-1862, 490.

the meeting of the 39th parallel and the 120th meridian.[1] The astronomer said in his report to the United States Surveyor-General, August 30, 1861, that any surveyor could complete the boundary between these two points.[2]

The report of the Secretary of the Interior for December, 1865, gave a review of the work of the United States Commission, adding that nothing further had been done.[3] It is evident that the great Civil War had left neither inclination nor opportunity for the completion by the United States of the survey of the old California line. The significance of the joint United States and California Commission is that enough work was done by the United States to have settled all the perplexities of the location of the eastern boundary line of California.

In 1861, the very year of this project, a new factor entered into the situation, namely the securing by Nevada of the organic Act.[4]

The organic Act provided that the new Territory should have "the ridge of the Sierra Nevada Mountains" as the western boundary, with the proviso "that so much of the said territory as is within the present limits of California shall not be included until California assents to the same."[5] Thus the United States for a time was withdrawn from the adjustment of the boundary difficulties between California and Nevada.

CHAPTER IV.

The Contention over the Boundary Line between California and Nevada from the Organic Act of Nevada to the Authorized Line of the United States, 1861-1874.

By the organic Act of Nevada the boundary disagreement became a question of two lines—the constitutional line of California being the 120th meridian between the 42d and 39th parallels and southeast from the intersection of the 39th parallel and the 120th meridian to the intersection of the Colorado River and the 35th parallel[6]; and the new line of the organic Act, "the ridge" or water-shed of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.[7]

The issue between the two Commonwealths, involving possession of the eastern slopes of the Sierra, soon began to take shape. November 9, 1861, the first Nevada Legislature passed an Act providing for the election of two Commissioners who, with the Governor, should present to the next California Legislature the provisions of the organic Act. They were to try to get from California the recognition of the summit

[1] The latter angle falls in Lake Tahoe.
[2] Messages and Docs. Interior Dept. 1861-1862, 490.
[3] House Exec. Docs. 37th Cong. 1st Sess. II, Doc. 1; Messages and Docs. Interior Dept. 1864-1865.
[4] U. S. Statutes at Large XII, 210; also Chapter II, page 125.
[5] Statutes of Nevada, 1864-1865, 25; *Sacramento Daily Union*, April 6, 1861; Angel, 100; Bancroft XX, 151. For the general line of the summit, see map.
[6] Statutes of Calif. 1850, 24, Art. XII.
[7] U. S. Statutes at Large XII, 210; Bancroft XX, 151.

of the Sierra as the boundary line.[1] The Commissioners appointed to act with Governor Nye were ex-Governor Roop and Mr. R. M. Ford.[2] Although the Commissioners were given the privileges of the Assembly and addressed the California Legislature, their efforts failed.[3] A bill to "cede certain territory of the State of California to the Territory of Nevada" was referred to a Committee of Border Counties, and was lost.[4] On the part of California no boundary commission was appointed, and since the new line was not conceded, the question was left open.[5]

Meanwhile the citizens of Nevada were taking other measures to protect their Territorial interests. November 28, 1861, the Territorial Legislature paid to John F. Kidder the sum of $550 for surveying the boundary line from Lake Bigler to Honey Lake.[6] And the day after the Legislature passed an Act authorizing the Governor to have the boundary surveyed "from Lake Bigler to below Esmeralda"[7]; but the survey was to be made only in case California failed to coöperate with the Nevada Commission already appointed in establishing the line.[8] Since the California Legislature refused to unite in a joint commission, the Governor of Nevada appointed Butler Ives and John F. Kidder to run the boundary line; and in the summer of 1862 they made the survey as prescribed by law from Lake Bigler south.[9]

Trouble followed in the settled region adjacent to the two lines. Quarrels over jurisdiction came even to the use of force between Roop County, Nevada, and Plumas County, California.[10] In the south, Aurora, a thriving mining camp, was a prize which both California and Nevada claimed.[11] The differences were temporarily adjusted by a line agreed upon by Judge Robert Robinson, agent for California, and Territorial Secretary Clemens, Acting Governor of Nevada.[12] These concrete cases aroused the California Legislature to pass an Act "to survey and estab-

[1] Statutes of Nevada, 1861, 513-514; Calif. Senate Journal, 13th Sess. 387; Angel, 100-101; Bancroft XX, 153. Angel, 100, is mistaken in saying the Commission was never appointed.

[2] Statutes of Calif. 1862, 612; Senate Exec. Docs. 37th Cong. 2d Sess. V. Doc. 36. Report of Governor Nye to Congress.

[3] Calif. Assembly Journal, 13th Sess. 191; Senate Journal, 13th Sess. 535, 559, 862; Bancroft XX, 154.

[4] Calif. Assembly Journal, 13th Sess. 599.

[5] Calif. Assembly Journal, 13th Sess. 599. The Statutes of California, 1862, show no law granting Nevada's demand or appointing the members of a joint commission.

[6] Statutes of Nevada, 1861, 132. The line surveyed was doubtless the summit line as prescribed by the organic Act. Angel, 100.

[7] Statutes of Nevada, 1861, 269; Bancroft XX, 153-154.

[8] Statutes of Nevada, 1861, 269.

[9] Statutes of Nevada, 1862, 114; Bancroft XX, 154; Angel, 100; *Sacramento Daily Union*, April 4, 1863. This line was run southeast from the intersection of the 39th parallel and the 120th meridian and conformed substantially to the present boundary line. Calif. Senate and Assembly Journal, 14th Sess. App. Judge Robinson's report to the Governor of California.

[10] *Sacramento Daily Union*, March 6, 1863; Senate and Assembly Journals, 14th Sess. App. Judge Robinson's report to the Governor of California; Bancroft XX, 154; Angel, 100. For the problems of legal jurisdiction, see Statutes of Nevada, 1862, 37-38; 1864, 54.

[11] *Sacramento Daily Union*, March 6, 1863; Statutes of Nevada, 1864, 93-94; Calif. Senate and Assembly Journals, 14th Sess. App. For the interesting tangle as to jurisdiction in Aurora, see Angel, 102.

[12] *Sacramento Daily Union*, March 6, 1863; *Territorial Enterprise*, March 17, 1863, in *Sacramento Daily Union*, March 19, 1863. For Acting Governor Clemens' report to the Nevada Legislature, January 14, 1864, see Angel, 101-102. This report contains the more essential details as to the controversy to date The provincial line followed the survey of Ives and Kidder, 1862, from Lake Tahoe south. Bancroft XX, 154-155.

lish the eastern boundary of the State of California."[1] The Act provided also that the Governor of Nevada be requested to have his State join in the survey. A debate in the California Senate on this bill showed most of the members in favor of the constitutional line of California. The Senators declared that the water-shed or "ridge" of the Sierra could never be defined, and that no part of California should be relinquished.[2] In 1865 the Secretary of the Interior gave as a reason for the preservation of the old line that "the Legislature of California * * * has refused to accede to the proposed modifications" (the line of the organic Act of Nevada), assigning as the reason that "the State Constitution is inhibitory in that respect."[3] Acting Governor Clemens complied with the request of California, and appointed Mr. Butler Ives as Nevada's commissioner on the boundary survey.[4]

This joint work was completed in the summer of 1863, and on November 2d of that year the Surveyor-General of California reported that the survey extended from the 42d parallel along the 120th meridian to the 39th parallel and south to beyond Aurora, but not to the 35th parallel and the Colorado River.[5] The survey gave Aurora to Nevada and the larger part of Plumas County to California.[6] April 4, 1864, the California Legislature adopted the boundary as run by the joint commission of California and Nevada (1863) by an Act "relating to the establishment of the eastern boundary of the State of California,"[7] and designated it as "the legal boundary between California and Nevada."[8] On February 7, 1865, the Nevada Legislature gave its approval to the line of the commission of 1863, and provided for completing the survey.[9] In the report of the Secretary of the Interior for October, 1866, the United States Surveyor-General recommended that Congress give its recognition to the survey marked by California and Nevada, "should the evidence produced be satisfactory to the department that the line has been established according to the law of Congress."[10] This line, however, was never officially recognized by Congress.[11]

When Nevada became a State of the Union in 1864, the enabling Act and the Constitution gave the western boundary of the State as "the

[1] Statutes of Calif. 1863, 619; Angel, 101; Bancroft XX, 154-155. This means the constitutional line

[2] *Sacramento Daily Union*, March 30, 1863.

[3] Messages and Docs. Interior Dept. 1864-1865; House Exec. Docs. 38th Cong. 2d Sess. V. Doc. 1. No other mention of this reason was found.

[4] Calif. Senate and Assembly Journals, 15th Sess. App. 36. This appointment was made by the Governor on his own authority and confirmed by the Legislature later. Angel, 101. John F. Kidder was the representative of California in the survey. Angel, 102; Bancroft XX, 155. The Nevada Legislature of 1864 paid Ives $3,000 for his services as Boundary Commissioner. Statutes of Nevada, 1864, 139, 308.

[5] The Indians were hostile, and an early winter stopped the survey. Angel, 102.

[6] Calif. Senate and Assembly Journals, 15th Sess. App. 42; Angel, 102.

[7] Calif. Senate and Assembly Journals, 15th Sess. 763; Bancroft XX, 155.

[8] Statutes of Calif. 1864, 506-507.

[9] Statutes of Nevada, 1864-1865, 133-134, 347. In this way Nevada seemed to give up its contention for the summit line of the organic Act. But see the later developments.

[10] Messages and Docs. Interior Dept. 1866-1867, 374.

[11] Messages and Docs. Interior Dept. 1871-1872, 54.

eastern boundary of the State of California."[1] Nevada thus tacitly gave up the line of the organic Act. The line between California and Nevada remained as run in 1863,[2] and was considered correct till Mr. Major, while surveying the northern boundary of California, found the eastern boundary to vary somewhat from the location by his computations.[3] The United States Surveyor-General then urged Congress to establish the exact line dividing California and Nevada.[4] The appropriation for the survey, $41,250, was made in a bill "for sundry civil expenses of the government," June 10, 1872.[5] The work was done by contract with Alex. W. von Schmidt, who finished it in October, 1873, and made his report in 1874.[6] Thus the more serious problems concerning the frontiers of Nevada were finally solved.[7]

CHAPTER V.

The Additions of Territory to Nevada.

The organic Act for the Territory of Nevada, March 2, 1861, gave the eastern limit of Nevada as the 39th parallel west from Washington, while the south was bounded by the northern line of New Mexico.[8] The next year after its Territorial organization Nevada secured by Act of Congress, July 14, 1862, a degree of longitude on the east, making the 38th meridian west from Washington, instead of the 39th, the dividing line between Nevada and Utah.[9] When this addition of territory was under discussion in Congress,[10] objections were answered by saying: "The proposition is simply to extend the eastern boundary some sixty miles."[11] Bancroft says that Congress attempted to compensate for the loss of territory on the west by adding a degree of longitude on the east.[12] The desire for larger area was natural to Nevada, because it was a mining and grazing Commonwealth. Both of these industries required a large region, wide in extent, for their development.[13]

[1] U. S. Statutes at Large, XIII, 30; Statutes of Nevada, 1864-1865, 35, 60.

[2] In 1871 the Nevada Legislature sent a memorial to the California Legislature asking to reopen the question, but without success. Statutes of Nevada, 1871, 187-188; Bancroft XX, 156; Angel, 102. The memorial asked California to cede to Nevada the eastern slopes of the Sierras, on the grounds of geographical conditions and the provisions of the organic Act.

[3] Messages and Docs. Interior Dept. 1871-1872, 54.

[4] Messages and Docs. Interior Dept. 1871-1872, 54.

[5] U. S. Statutes at Large, XVII, 359.

[6] Messages and Docs. Interior Dept. 1873-1874, 7; 1874-1875, 13; Reports of the Surveyor-General of Nevada, 1871-1872, 7-8; 1873-1874, 7-8; Bancroft XX, 156-157. The survey retraced the whole boundary line from Lake Tahoe north to the Oregon line and from Lake Tahoe south to the Colorado River. The line, as run by Mr. von Schmidt, was 611 miles long. For the effect of the survey on political jurisdiction, see Statutes of Nevada, 1873, 180-181.

[7] "Thus it will be seen that, by the munificence of the General Government, that within a year the State will be enclosed by an actual surveyed line and monuments, and the troubles heretofore existing, to State and county officials, in dealing with an imaginary line, will be entirely and forever obviated." Report of Surveyor-General of Nevada, 1871-1872, 8.

[8] U. S. Statutes at Large, XII, 210. The southern boundary was the 37th parallel.

[9] U. S. Statutes at Large, XII, 575; Bancroft XX, 154.

[10] House Journal, 37th Cong. 2d Sess. 617, 660.

[11] *Congressional Globe*, 37th Cong. 2d Sess. 2030.

[12] Bancroft XXV, 154.

[13] The area of Nevada was 80,000 square miles. *Congressional Globe*, 39th Cong. 1st Sess. part 3, 2370.

The first Senators from the State of Nevada, under title of a bill "to *amend* an Act to enable the people of Nevada to form a Constitution and State government and for the admission of such State into the Union on equal footing with the original States,"[1] asked that the State be given an additional degree of longitude on the east.[2] The bill passed the Senate, but failed in the House of Representatives for lack of time.[3] A bill "to extend the eastern and southern boundaries of Nevada" in the House of Representatives was lost at the next session.[4]

In the Senate, however, Senator Stewart of Nevada presented a bill which made the 37th meridian west from Washington the eastern boundary, and the Colorado River the southern boundary.[5] It was passed, and became a law May 5, 1866.[6] The action was vigorously resisted by Mr. Hooper, Delegate from Utah Territory.[7] The usual argument was employed by its supporters, that the desired tract was a mining district; that Nevada was a mining State; and that the interests of the two sections were therefore identical.[8] The new boundaries were from the intersection of the 42d parallel and 37th meridian west from Washington, south on said meridian to the Colorado River, thence down the Colorado River to the eastern boundary of California.[9]

The same sort of trouble followed over the eastern boundary as had been experienced over the western. The Surveyor-General of Nevada in his report of August 5, 1867, told of citizens in Lincoln County who refused to pay taxes, declaring they resided in Utah. Questions of jurisdiction were also in confusion. The report of the United States Surveyor-General, November 18, 1867, urges the establishment of the dividing line between Nevada and Utah.[10] The Secretary of the Interior recommended that Congress make the necessary appropriation for the survey of the eastern boundary of Nevada.[11] On July 2, 1868, Congress included this survey in the appropriation bill for civil expenses.[12]

Attempts in both Senate and House further to extend the limits of

[1] Senate Journal, 38th Cong. 2d Sess. 379, 1208. The State Constitution, 1864, provided that the State might annex territory acquired after its adoption. Statutes of Nevada, 1864-1865, 60; Bancroft XX, 155.

[2] This action was in response to a joint resolution of the Nevada Legislature, December 27, 1864. asking for this addition. Statutes of Nevada, 1864-1865, 455; Bancroft XX, 155, n. 22.

[3] Senate Journal, 38th Cong. 2d Sess. 379, 1208; *Congressional Globe*, 39th Cong. 1st Sess. Part 2, 1386.

[4] House Journal, 39th Cong. 1st Sess. 13, 1242.

[5] *Congressional Globe*, 39th Cong. 1st Sess. part 2, 1386.

[6] U. S. Statutes at Large, XIV, 43. The Legislature of Nevada accepted the gift by an Act, January 18, 1867. Statutes of Nevada, 1867, 145; Bancroft XX, 156; Angel, 102.

[7] Mr. Hooper called the bill "this dismemberment." *Congressional Globe*, 39th Cong. 1st Sess. part 3, 2370.

[8] *Congressional Globe*, 39th Cong. 1st Sess. part 3, 2370.

[9] U. S. Statutes at Large, XIV, 43. Area of Nevada, 112,090 square miles.

[10] Messages and Docs, Interior Dept. 1867-1868, 342.

[11] All three reports—U. S. and Nevada Surveyors-General, and Secretary of Interior—are to be found in Messages and Docs. Interior Dept. 1867-1868, 342.

[12] Messages and Docs. Interior Dept. 1868-1869, 108-110; U. S. Statutes at Large, XV, 117; Bancroft XX, 156. March 5, 1869, the Legislature of Nevada appropriated $4,000 to help in this survey. Statutes of Nevada, 1869, 36; Angel, 102; Bancroft XX, 156.

Nevada failed in 1869.[1] In a long speech Mr. Hooper of Utah opposed any further taking of territory from Utah.[2] The appropriation of July 20, 1868, had been at the rate of twenty-five dollars per mile for the survey of the eastern line of Nevada. The work required experts, so that the sum appropriated was too small.[3]

In the civil expense bill of July 15, 1870, Congress made the appropriation $17,000, at the rate of forty dollars per mile, which "proved adequate," and the work was completed in the winter of 1870–1871.[4]

The last attempt to gain more territory was made by Nevada in 1871 by way of a memorial from the Nevada Legislature to Congress asking for a portion of Idaho lying between the Snake River and the northern boundary of Nevada.[5] The resolution set forth that the district was interested in mining and that its citizens desired to belong to Nevada. The petition was never acted on, since it was smothered in the Committee on Judiciary to which it was referred.[6]

The northern boundary of Nevada was run by the authority and under the direction of the United States, and was completed in 1874.[7] It was reported by the United States Surveyor-General at the same time with the survey of the line between California and Nevada. The southern boundary followed the channel of the Colorado River.[8]

Thus, the last line being established, the boundaries of Nevada were finally adjusted.

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[1] Senate Journal, 40th Cong. 3d Sess. 150, 466; House Journal, 40th Cong. 3d Sess. 133, 155, 602.

[2] *Congressional Globe*, 40th Cong. 3d Sess. part 3, App. 243-247. Mr. Hooper recites the history of the Mormon Church to prove its loyalty to the United States even through persecution.

[3] Messages and Docs. Interior Dept. 1870-1871, 37.

[4] Messages and Docs. Interior Dept. 1870-1871, 37; U. S. Statutes at Large, XVI, 305; Report of the Surveyor-General of Nevada, 1871-1872, 7. The eastern boundary from the 42d parallel to the Colorado River was 401½ miles long.

[5] House Misc. Docs. 42d Cong. 1st Sess. Doc. 32; Statutes of Nevada, 1871, 184; Bancroft XX. 156.

[6] House Journal, 42d Cong. 1st Sess. 138; Angel, 102.

[7] Messages and Docs. Interior Dept. 1874-1875, 13.

[8] Report of Surveyor-General of Nevada, 1873-1874, 8.

APPENDIX

THE LEGISLATIVE ACT.

An Act to Encourage the Nevada Historical Society.

[Approved March 20, 1907.]

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. That the Nevada Historical Society, an organization now in existence (E. D. Kelley, President; G. F. Talbot, Vice-President; Jeanne Elizabeth Wier, Secretary, and A. E. Hershiser, Treasurer, their associates and successors), be, and the same is hereby, recognized as a State institution.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President and Secretary of said institution to make a report biennially to the Governor as required of other State institutions; said report to embrace the transactions, work and expenditures of the organization.

Sec. 3. That said report shall be published at the expense of the State in the same number that reports of the Secretary of State are published, and one-half thereof distributed as other official reports, the other half thereof to be furnished said Society for its use and distribution. And to enable the Society to augment its collection by effecting exchanges with other societies and institutions, sixty bound copies each of the several publications of the State and of its societies and institutions, except the reports of the Supreme Court, shall be and the same are hereby donated to said Society as they shall be issued, the same to be delivered to the Society by the Secretary of State or other officer having custody of the same, and to include for deposit in its collections one set of all the publications of the State heretofore issued, not excepting the Supreme Court Reports.

Sec. 4. That there be, and is hereby, appropriated for the years 1907 and 1908, out of any money in the General Fund of the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand dollars for the use and benefit of said Nevada Historical Society, to be used under the direction of its officers exclusively, in defraying expenses, collecting and preserving, and for keeper of and exhibiting historical matter, data and relics, for the benefit of the State, payment to be made accordingly to said Nevada Historical Society upon presentation to the Board of Examiners of duly verified claims therefor, and upon warrants to be drawn by the State Controller.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

HON. D. S. DICKERSON, *President;* HON. J. D. CAMPBELL, *President pro tem.*

Douglass, R. L.	Churchill County	Fallon
Mack, Maurice	Douglas County	Gardnerville
Hunter, Thomas	Elko County	Elko
Coryell, H. H.	Elko County	Wells
Pyne, George D.	Esmeralda County	Goldfield
Brossemer, F. J.	Eureka County	Eureka
O'Kane, John	Humboldt County	Lovelock
Bell, W. F.	Humboldt County	Winnemucca
Easton, Wm.	Lander County	Austin
Campbell, J. D.	Lincoln County	Pioche
Wilson, J. W.	Lyon County	Smith Valley
Oddie, T. L.	Nye County	Tonopah
Woodbury, J. P.	Ormsby County	Carson City
Locklin, Wilson	Storey County	Virginia City
Boyd, Jas. T	Washoe County	Reno
Martin, Harry	Washoe County	Reno
Gallagher, W. C.	White Pine County	Ely

ASSEMBLY.

HON. ROBERT E. SKAGGS, *Speaker;* HON. F. G. FOLSOM, *Speaker pro tem.*

Fitzpatrick, N. R.	Churchill County	Wonder
Hussman, Wm.	Douglas County	Gardnerville
Fernald, Frank	Elko County	Elko
Russell, Geo. B.	Elko County	Elko
Skaggs, Robt. E.	Elko County	Bullion
Winter, F. H.	Elko County	Winters Station
Bradley, J. F.	Esmeralda County	Goldfield
Hamilton, Joseph	Esmeralda County	Goldfield
Tighe, Thomas	Esmeralda County	Goldfield
Duborg, C. H.	Eureka County	Palisade
Sadler, Edgar	Eureka County	Eureka
Bradshaw, J. D.	Humboldt County	Paradise
Davey, J. W.	Humboldt County	Golconda
Scott, A. P.	Humboldt County	Lovelock
Bray, Simon	Lander County	Austin
O'Brien, Wm. J.	Lander County	Austin
Syphus, Levi	Lincoln County	Panaca
Williams, Frank	Lincoln County	Goodsprings
Vaughan, J. H.	Lincoln County	Searchlight
Reymers, B. H.	Lyon County	Yerington
Trimble, R. A.	Lyon County	Silver City
Briggs, J. Watt	Nye County	Manhattan
Stewart, E. E.	Nye County	Manhattan
Ray, L. O.	Nye County	Rhyolite
Fellows, F. C.	Ormsby County	Carson City
Gifford, H. P.	Ormsby County	Carson City
Smyth, W. J.	Ormsby County	Carson City
Corbett, James	Storey County	Virginia City
Dunn, H. T.	Storey County	Virginia City
Lamerton, Wm. J.	Storey County	Virginia City
Tannahill, Alex. L.	Storey County	Virginia City
Britt, A. M.	Washoe County	Reno
Folsom, F. G.	Washoe County	Reno
Holmes, A. W.	Washoe County	Reno
Huskey, H. W.	Washoe County	Reno
Luke, W. J., Sr.	Washoe County	Reno
McNees, Geo.	Washoe County	Reno
Reid, H. E.	Washoe County	Reno
Baird, Alex.	White Pine County	Reno
Fesler, J. A.	White Pine County	Reno

CONSTITUTION.

I.

The name of this Society shall be the Nevada Historical Society.

II.

Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies, especially in the investigation of topics pertaining to the early history of this State and the collection of relics for a Museum.

III.

The membership of the Society shall consist of active and associate members. Any person who is willing to collect data regarding the history of his district and endeavor to obtain relics for preservation, and is approved by the Executive Council may become an active member. Any person interested in the work of the Society shall be eligible for associate membership. The fees for membership shall be one dollar per annum. On payment of twenty-five dollars, any person may become a life member exempt from fees.

IV.

The officers shall be a President, Vice-President, a Secretary, a Curator, a Treasurer and an Executive Council, consisting of the foregoing officers and two active members elected by the Society, together with the ex-Presidents of the Society. A Vice-President for each county shall be elected by the members in that county. Such Vice-Presidents shall be advisory members of the Council, but shall have no vote therein.

V.

The Executive Council shall have charge of the general interests of the Society, including the election of members, the calling of meetings, the selection of papers to be read, and the determination of material for publication. The Executive Council may adopt by-laws for the government of the Society not inconsistent with this Constitution.

VI.

This Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting, notice of such amendment having been given at the previous annual meeting, or the proposed amendment having received the approval of the Executive Council.

AMENDMENT.

Honorary members shall be elected by the Society upon recommendation of the Council.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. All applications for membership shall be made to the Secretary in writing.

SEC. 2. Honorary members shall have all the rights and privileges of other members, except the right to vote and to hold office.

SEC. 3. The editors of Nevada newspapers shall be enrolled as annual members during such time as their respective publications are sent to the Society Library.

SEC. 4. Any annual member whose dues, after proper notice, remain unpaid for two years shall be dropped from the roll.

ARTICLE II—MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. All members shall be duly notified of all meetings of the Society.

SEC. 2. The annual meeting shall be held in Reno during Commencement week of the University of Nevada, at such time and place as the Council may designate.

San Jose, Cal.

SEC. 3. A special meeting of the Society may be called by the President on recommendation of the Council, and must be called on petition of fifteen members of the Society.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council shall hold a regular meeting at least once every three months, and may hold special meetings as it may decide.

SEC. 5. At all meetings of the Society ten members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE III—COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. At its last meeting preceding the annual meeting the Council shall appoint the following committees:

A Nominating Committee of three, to nominate officers for the annual meeting to vote upon;

An Auditing Committee of three, to audit the Treasurer's books for the annual meeting;

A Program Committee of three, to prepare the program for the annual meeting.

SEC. 2. The Council shall have power to appoint such other special or standing committees as it may deem necessary.

ARTICLE IV—FINANCE.

SECTION. 1. The fiscal year of the Society shall begin with the first day of January.

SEC. 2. At its last meeting before the annual meeting, the Council shall fix the salaries and compensations of officers for the coming year.

SEC. 3. No officer of the Society shall have power to incur debt in excess of the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars without the authority of the Council.

SEC. 4. The Council shall not have power to incur debt in excess of the sum of one thousand dollars without the direct authority of the Society.

ARTICLE V—LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

SECTION 1. The Society shall not assume financial responsibility for any books, papers, or other materials loaned to the Library or Museum.

SEC. 2. The Curator shall not loan, sell, or otherwise dispose of any of the possessions of the Society, except as authorized by the Council.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall have power to use the publications of the Society in exchange for similar publications of other societies or for equally valuable materials.

SEC. 4. At its discretion the Council may open the Library to the public and establish a public reading room.

ARTICLE VI—AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the Council at any regularly called meeting.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I—NAME.

The name of this organization shall be the Nevada Historical Society.

ARTICLE II—PURPOSE.

Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies, especially in the investigation of topics pertaining to the history of this State and the collection and preservation of historical materials for publication or for the Historical Library and Museum, and to discharge such other functions as may be entrusted to it by law.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. *Classes.* The membership of the Society shall consist of honorary, life, and annual members.

SEC. 2. *Honorary Members.* Honorary members shall be elected by ballot at any regular or special meeting of the Society, upon the recommendation of the Council.

SEC. 3. *Life Members.* Upon the payment of twenty-five dollars, any person otherwise qualified may become a life member of the Society, exempt from the payment of further dues or fees.

SEC. 4. *Annual Members.* Any person may become an annual member of the Society upon the majority vote of the Council. The fee for membership shall be one dollar per year, payable on or before the first day of January each year.

ARTICLE IV—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. *Officers.* The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Curator, Treasurer, an Executive Council, and the County Vice-Presidents.

SEC. 2. *Election of Officers.* All officers except the County Vice-Presidents shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for the term of one year, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. *President.* It shall be the duty of the President to preside over all meetings of the Society, to call special meetings as provided for in the by-laws, to countersign all warrants for the payment of money, and to discharge such other duties as naturally pertain to the office or may be assigned to him from time to time.

The President shall be ex officio Chairman of the Council.

SEC. 4. *Vice-President.* In the absence or inability of the President, the Vice-President shall discharge all the duties of the office. If a vacancy occurs in the office of President, the Vice-President shall become President of the Society until the next regular election.

SEC. 5. *Secretary.* The Secretary shall be the chief executive officer of the Society. He shall keep the minutes of all meetings, preserve and care for all the papers of the Society, draw and sign all warrants for the payment of money, conduct correspondence, collect historical materials and deposit them in the Library and Museum, direct historical research, have general charge of all publications of the Society, and discharge such other duties as may be imposed upon him.

The Secretary shall also have general supervision over the Library and Museum and shall direct the work of the Curator in connection with the same.

The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Council such annual or other reports as may be required by law, and shall report to the Council as required concerning matters relating to the work of the Society.

The Secretary shall be ex officio Secretary of the Executive Council.

SEC. 6. *Curator.* Under the supervision and direction of the Secretary, the Curator shall have charge of the Library and Museum, and shall be responsible for all property left in his charge. In general he shall assist the Secretary in his work, and shall discharge such other duties as the Council may impose.

At its discretion the Council may temporarily unite the offices of Secretary and Curator.

SEC. 7. *Treasurer.* The Treasurer shall keep all moneys and valuable securities of the Society, pay out moneys on the warrant of the Society duly signed by President and Secretary, give to the Council a sufficient bond for the faithful discharge of his duty, make an annual report to the Society, keep his books open for inspection at any time, and discharge such other duties as pertain to his office.

SEC. 8. *Executive Council.* The Executive Council shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, together with two members elected at large at the annual meeting.

The Council shall allow all bills, appropriate all moneys, fix the compensations of officers, fill vacancies in all offices not otherwise provided for, call special meetings of the Society as provided for in the by-laws, organize local branches of the Society, and have general supervision of its interests.

The Council shall prepare programs for the meetings of the Society, determine the material for publication, and authorize the publication of the same.

The Council shall have power to adopt by-laws for the Society not inconsistent with this constitution. It shall also adopt by-laws to govern its own meetings, shall keep and preserve the records of its meetings, and shall make a full report of its proceedings to the annual meeting of the Society.

SEC. 9. *County Vice-Presidents.* The Executive Council shall appoint in each county of the state a Vice-President who shall have general advisory supervision over the interests of the Society in his county. Such Vice-Presidents shall be advisory members of the Council, but shall have no votes therein.

ARTICLE IV—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at any regular annual meeting, notice of such amendment having been given at the previous annual meeting, or the proposed amendment having received the approval of the Executive Council.

MEMBERS OF THE NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

CLARENCE HUNGERFORD MACKAY,

Honorary Member.

Sierra Eng. Co.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY.

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS ("MARK TWAIN"),

Honorary Member.

Sierra Eng. Co.

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS.

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LIFE AND ANNUAL MEMBERS.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Brougher, Wilson, ex-Senator, State Legislature.....Carson City
Oddie, T. L., ex-Senator, State Legislature.....Tonopah

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

Abbott, Granville Davis.....Palisade
Adams, Romanzo, M.Di., Ph.B., Ph.M., Ph.D., Professor of Education and Sociology, University of Nevada, 1902–; President Nevada State Teachers' Association.....Reno
Anderson, Henry.....1009 North Virginia Street, Reno
Anker, Peter, ex-Member of Assembly, State Legislature.....Lovelock
Badt, Mel S.....Wells
Bannerman, Thomas R.....3432 Twentieth Street, San Francisco
Bartlett, Henry J.—Round Mountain Nugget.....Round Mountain
Bell, Thomas J., ex-Member of Assembly and ex-Senator, State Legislature.....Berlin
Bingham, E. L.....Reno
Black, W. C.....Fallon
Blake, E. D.—Virginia Chronicle.....Virginia City
Blake, F. A.—Daily Territorial Enterprise.....Virginia City
Bonnifield, Judge Wm. S.[1].....Winnemucca
Booher, William Webster, ex-Regent State University—Daily and Weekly Independent; resident of Nevada since 1875.....Elko
Booth, W. W.—Tonopah Daily Bonanza.....Tonopah
Brackett, A. L.—The Humboldt Star.....Winnemucca
Bradshaw, J. D., Member of Assembly, State Legislature.....Paradise Valley
Bragg, Allen C.....Ely
Branson, Lindley C.—Tonopah Daily Sun.....Tonopah
Breen, Peter, Judge Third Judicial District.....Eureka
Brookins, C. J.....Reno
Brown, George S., Judge Fourth Judicial District.....Elko
Brown, Thomas Pollock.....Los Angeles, Cal.
Bryan, Mark H.—Rawhide Press-Times (first white boy born in Virginia City, Nevada).....Rawhide
Buck, J. Holman—Western Nevada Miner.....Mina
Burnell, J. M.—Goldfield Daily Tribune.....Goldfield
Campbell, J. D., M.D., ex-Senator, State Legislature.....Pioche
Carr, Richard—Rhyolite Daily Bulletin.....Rhyolite
Caryl, Chas. W.....Denver, Colo.
Case, J. B.....Paradise Valley
Case, John S.—Lovelock Tribune.....Lovelock
Chandler, Albert E.,[1] ex-State Engineer.....Carson City
Chapin, N. H.—Ely Mining Record.....Ely
Chartz, Alfred Jean, crossed plains in 1863; resident in Nevada since 1869.....Carson City
Cheney, Judge Azro E., LL.D., ex-member of Assembly, State Legislature, ex-District Judge.....Reno
Cherry, H. W.—The Lovelock Review.....Lovelock
Church, Mrs. Florence Humphrey.....Reno
Church, J. E., Jr., A.B., Ph.D., Professor of Latin, University of Nevada, 1892–.....Reno

[1]Withdrawn.

Clark, Edwin J.—The Free Press ..... Elko
Clark, Theo. W.—Experiment Station ..... Reno
Clemens, Earle R.—The Rhyolite Herald ..... Rhyolite
Cohn, Abram ..... Carson City
Colcord, Roswell K., ex-Governor of State; Superintendent of United States Mint ..... Carson City
Comins, H. A., ex-Senator, State Legislature ..... Ely
Conboie, Joseph Anthony, ex-Member of Assembly, State Legislature ..... Virginia City
Considine, John L., ex-Warden State Penitentiary ..... Reno
Cooke, H. R. ..... Tonopah
Coryell, Horace H., ex-Member of Assembly; Senator, State Legislature ..... Wells
Curtis, F. P. ..... Ely
Cutts, Charles F. ..... Carson City
Damm, Anna C. ..... Lovelock
Darling, H. J. ..... Reno
Davey, J. W., ex-Member of Assembly, State Legislature ..... Winnemucca
Davis, Marshall[1]—Virginia Chronicle ..... Virginia City
Davis, Capt. Herman ..... Dayton
Davis, James Trueman ..... Carson City
Davis, Sam P., ex-State Controller; Chairman of Publicity and Industrial Commission ..... Carson City
Deal, Judge W. E. F., ex-Regent State University ..... Virginia City
DeLaney, Paul—Death Valley Magazine ..... Rhyolite
Dickerson, D. S.—Ely Daily Mining Expositor; Governor of Nevada ..... Carson City
Dodge, Judge E. R., resident in Nevada in 1869; Member of Assembly, State Legislature ..... Reno
Doten, Mary S. ..... 305 West Street, Reno
Dunham, Allen Murray ..... Carson City
Dunn, H. A.—Goldfield Chronicle ..... Goldfield
Emerson, C. C.—Rawhide News ..... Rawhide
Farrington, Judge E. S., United States District Judge ..... Carson City
Finch, James D., Governor's Private Secretary ..... Carson City
Fisher, Allen ..... Wells
Fitzgerald, Judge A. L., ex-District Judge; ex-Chief Justice Supreme Court ..... Eureka
Fowler, Hazel ..... Genoa
Freeman, John Watts ..... Stillwater
Fulton, John Martin ..... Reno
Fulton, R. L. ..... Reno
Gallagher, William Crane, ex-Senator, State Legislature ..... Ely
Garner, J. L., M.D. ..... Rawhide
Gearing, Major T. A. G. ..... Virginia City
Godfrey, John L., ex-member of Assembly, State Legislature ..... Virginia City
Goodrich, Eugene—Pioche Weekly Record ..... Pioche
Gottwaldt, W. M. ..... Goldfield
Gracey, Charles, resident of State since 1869 ..... Nelson, Eldorado Cañon
Graham, W. B. ..... Ely
Gray, Ida R. Carothers ..... Ruth
Greene, Charles, resident in Nevada since July 9, 1865; ex-Member of Assembly; ex-Senator, State Legislature ..... Cherry Creek
Green, James T.—Carson City Daily Appeal ..... Carson City
Greilich, Louis ..... Lovelock
Griffin, W. E. ..... Eureka
Gutheil, A. G. ..... Yerington
Haley, J. F.—The Reveille; State Bullion Tax Collector ..... Reno
Hamlin, John H., Librarian Reno Free Public Library ..... Reno
Harding, Zua J. ..... 111 Mill Street, Reno
Harris, Hirsch ..... Carson City

[1]Deceased.

Harris, Ray D.—Seven Troughs Miner ..... Vernon
Harroun, E. R.—Silver State News ..... Winnemucca
Hawkins, D. R., resident of State since 1851 ..... Genoa
Haworth, Lester W.—Reese River Reveille ..... Austin
Hershiser, A. E., M.D. ..... Reno
Holmes, A. W., ex-Member of Assembly; Senator, State Legislature ..... Reno
Hoppin, Della Willis ..... Yerington
Howe, Lotta Sybil ..... Carson City
Huffaker, Mrs. Anthony ..... Carson City
Hummel, N. A. ..... Sparks
Hunter, Mrs. B. E. ..... Reno
Hunter, J. R. (Postmaster) ..... Lovelock
Ingalls, Dr. Eliza A. ..... Sparks
Ingalls, Major George W. ..... Sparks
Kennedy, D. W. ..... Fallon
Kennedy, Dr. Patrick Beveridge, B.S.A., Ph.D., Professor of Botany, University of Nevada, 1900– ..... Reno
Kent, Ira H. ..... Fallon
Kilborn, Geo. D.—Nevada State Journal ..... Reno
King, W. T.—The Carson Weekly ..... Carson City
Knapp, Sewell A., settled in Nevada, 1876 ..... Tonopah
Lawrence, Thomas J. ..... Topia, Durango, Mexico
Layman, J. D., B.L., Librarian University of Nevada, 1907– ..... Reno
Layton, Mrs. Alice L.[1] ..... 222 Mill Street, Reno
Lee, Frank M. ..... Reno
Lemaire, Louis A. ..... Battle Mountain
Leonard, W. A.—Ely Mining Record ..... Ely
Lewers, Robt., Professor of Political Economy and Principal of the Commercial School, University of Nevada, 1890–; Vice-President of the University of Nevada ..... Reno
Likes, G. W., County Recorder ..... Fallon
Lincoln, Henry ..... Rawhide
Locklin, Wilson J., ex-Member of Assembly; Senator, State Legislature ..... Virginia City
Long, Geo. W.—Goldfield Review ..... Goldfield
Lowe, T.—Columbia Topics ..... Goldfield
McCarthy, A. J.—Walker Lake Bulletin ..... Hawthorne
McCauley, Anthony—The Chafey News ..... Chafey
McDermott, Laura ..... Virginia City
McDonell, A. J.[2] ..... Virginia City
McGill, W. N., ex-Member of Assembly, State Legislature ..... Ely
McIntosh, Charles Herbert ..... Tonopah
McKay, J. G., Superintendent of Goldfield Schools—The Joshua Palm ..... Goldfield
Mack, Margaret Elizabeth ..... Dayton
Mackey, Will U., Foreman State Printing Office; ex-Mayor of Carson City; resident of Nevada since 1866 ..... Carson City
McNamee, Mrs. Effie W. ..... Caliente
Mannix, Frank P.—The Bullfrog Miner ..... Rhyolite
Marriott, James Henry[1] ..... Osceola
Martin, Anna Henrietta, B.A., A.M. ..... Reno
Martin, John C.—Goldfield Daily Tribune ..... Goldfield
Maute, Andrew, ex-Senator, State Legislature; ex-Superintendent of State Printing ..... Carson City
Menardi, John Blair ..... Reno
Mighels, Roy R.—Ramsey Record ..... Carson City
Miller, Benj. F. ..... Searchlight
Miller, J. A. ..... Austin
Mitchell, Henry K., resident of Nevada since 1865 ..... Eureka

[1]Withdrawn. [2]Deceased.

Mix, Newman H.—The Blair Press ..... Blair
Montrose, Geo. A.—Carson City News ..... Carson City
Morgan, S. T.—Reno Evening Gazette ..... Reno
Wilson, Thos.—The Silver State News ..... Winnemucca
Newlands, Francis G., ex-Representative in Congress; United States Senator ..... Reno
Nixon, George S., resident of Nevada since about 1880; ex-Member of Assembly, State Legislature; United States Senator ..... Reno
Norcross, Judge Frank H., ex-Member of Assembly, State Legislature; Chief Justice of Nevada Supreme Court, 1909–1910 ..... Carson City
Northrop, Hilen ..... Reno
Noteware, Chauncey N., ex-Secretary of State; ex-Senator, State Legislature; Grand Secretary F. & A. M. ..... Carson City
Oats, John ..... Fallon
Orr, Wm. E.—Pioche Weekly Record ..... Pioche
Park, Mrs. John S. ..... Las Vegas
Parker, Tow C.—Battle Mountain Herald ..... Battle Mountain
Perkins, H. A.—Searchlight Bulletin ..... Searchlight
Perkins, Mrs. ..... Searchlight
Perry, Chester M. ..... Eureka
Pierson, Clarence G. ..... Reno
Pohl, Robert ..... Austin
Preston, Harry W.—Caliente Lode-Express ..... Caliente
Price, Robert M. ..... Reno
Purcell, Louis—Nevada Forum ..... Sparks
Reid, John T., E.M., member of American Institute of Mining Engineers; member of the Royal Society of Arts, London; manager of the Nevada United Mining Company, and of the Mining Development Company of Nevada ..... Lovelock
Reilly, Jas.—Ely Daily Mining Expositor ..... Ely
Rice, George Graham—Nevada Mining News ..... Reno
Riepe, Richard A., ex-Member of Assembly, Nevada Legislature; resident of Nevada since March, 1873; member of the American Mining Congress; member of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress; pioneer and life member of the Trans-Mississippi Dry Farming Congress ..... Ely
Reymers, B. H., ex-Member of Assembly; Senator, State Legislature ..... Yerington
Richards, James W. ..... Fallon
Ring, Orvis, Superintendent of Public Instruction ..... Carson City
Robins, F. C. ..... Winnemucca
Roland, Charles H. ..... Wells
Rose, George—The Humboldt Star ..... Winnemucca
Ross, G. McM. ..... Copperopolis, Cal.
Ruddell, W. C. ..... Lovelock
Rule, R. Reymond ..... Lovelock
Sadler, Edgar A., ex-Member of Assembly, State Legislature ..... Eureka
Samuels, W. L., M.D., ex-Member State Board of Medical Examiners ..... Winnemucca
Sanford, Geo. L.—Jumbo Miner ..... Carson City
Schneider, John P. ..... Fallon
Schwalenberg, L. G.—Ely Daily Mining Expositor ..... Ely
Selkirk, Bert—Record-Courier ..... Gardnerville
Sharon, W. E., ex-Senator, State Legislature ..... Virginia City
Shaw, Jas. T.—Carson City News ..... Carson City
Shirley, Robert[1] ..... Fallon
Show, Arley B., A.B., A.M., Professor of European History, Stanford University ..... Palo Alto, Cal.
Skillman, E. A.—The Eureka Sentinel ..... Eureka
Slosson, Henry Lawrence, Jr. ..... Gold Hill
Smith, Dean K.—Carson City Daily Appeal ..... Carson City

[1]Deceased.

Smith, Oscar J., President Board of Regents, University of Nevada ..... Reno
Sprague, Chas. S.—Goldfield News ..... Goldfield
Squires, Chas. P.—Las Vegas Age ..... Las Vegas
Squires, Mrs. Chas. P. ..... Las Vegas
Stedman, Mrs. Camille D. ..... Las Vegas
Steinmetz, Frank Jacob ..... Carson City
Stewart, Frank P. ..... Las Vegas
Stewart, Mrs. Helen J. ..... Las Vegas
Stewart, Mrs. Lena C. ..... Las Vegas
Stubbs, Joseph Edward, B.A., M.A., D.D., President University of Nevada, 1894– ..... Reno
Stubbs, Ralph Sprengle ..... New York
Sullivan, J. J., M.D., Member Board of Regents, University of Nevada ..... Virginia City
Summerfield, A. ..... Hawthorne
Taber, E. J. L., District Attorney ..... Elko
Talbot, Judge George F., ex-District Judge; Chief Justice Supreme Court of Nevada ..... Carson City
Taylor, George H., Secretary Board of Regents, University of Nevada ..... Reno
Taylor, J. G. ..... Lovelock
Thies, John Henry, ex-Member of Assembly, State Legislature ..... Lovelock
Thompson, F. P. ..... Pioche
Tonopah Miner Publishing Co.—Tonopah Miner ..... Tonopah
Triplett, Phil S.—Nevada State Herald ..... Wells
True, Gordon Haines, B.S., Professor of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, University of Nevada, 1903– ..... Reno
Tubman, Rev. Father Thomas M., Pastor of Catholic Church ..... Reno
Van Deventer, Eugene W.[1] ..... Reno
Walker, Charles A. ..... Ely
Watterson, Thomas Gracey ..... Bishop
Welch, J. Herbert—The Wonder Mining News ..... Wonder
Wells, Mrs. Annie M. ..... Deeth
Westfall, Andrew ..... Lovelock
White Pine News Publishing Co.—White Pine News ..... East Ely
Wier, Jeanne Elizabeth, B.Di., B.A., Professor of History, University of Nevada, 1899– ..... Reno
Williams, D. E.—Churchill County Eagle ..... Fallon
Williams, Frank, ex-Member of Assembly, State Legislature; Member Board of Regents, University of Nevada ..... Goodsprings
Williams, Joseph Alfred ..... Indiana
Windle, R. E. L.—The Humboldt Star ..... Winnemucca
Winter, Frank H., Member of Assembly, State Legislature ..... Aura
Woodbury, James P., Senator, State Legislature ..... Carson City
Yerington, James Albert ..... Carson City
Young, Geo. J., B.S., Professor of Mining and Metallurgy, University of Nevada, 1900– ..... Reno
Young, John G., crossed plains in 1864; resident of Nevada since 1864; County Superintendent of Schools, Lyon County, 1876–1884; ex-Member of Assembly, State Legislature ..... Wabuska

[1] Withdrawn.

INDEX

INDEX.

A

ADAMS, ROMANZO—Suggestions as to organization, February 11, 1904, 17.
AURORA—Troubles concerning jurisdiction in, 130–131.

B

BAILEY, MISS MARY A.—Statement concerning the flag "Old Glory," 100.
BASKETRY OF THE NEVADA INDIANS, 75–78.
BASKETS, INDIAN—Pictures of (following) 78.
BINGHAM, E. L.—Endorses organization, 18.
BRADSHAW, J. D.—County Vice-President for Humboldt County, 9.
BOOHER, W. W.—Elected Member of Executive Council of Society, 21.
Elected Member of Executive Council for 1906–1907, 26.
Elected Member of Executive Council for 1907–1908, 28.
BOUNDARIES OF NEVADA—Establishment of, 82.
In Provisional Constitution of 1859, 126.
Origin of disputes concerning, 121–124.
The adjustment of, 121–134.
Under Constitution of Provisional Government, 1857–1858, 126.
BOUNDARY COMMISSION—Appointed by Utah Territory, 1854, 123.
Joint, of California and Nevada, 1861, 129–130.
Work of joint California and Nevada, 1858–1861, 127–129.
BOUNDARY DISPUTES—With California, 1861–1874, 129–132.
BOUNDARY, EASTERN—Extension of, 132–134.
BOUNDARY, NORTHERN—Establishment of, 134.
BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA—Established by United States survey, 1874, 132.
BOUNDARY LINE—Partly surveyed, 1862, 130.
Partly surveyed and established, 1861, 130.
BULLETIN—First issued, 1908, 24, 26, 30.

C

CALIFORNIA—Attitude of, on boundary question, 128.
Boundary troubles with Nevada, 1861–1874, 129–132.
Eastern boundary of, in Constitution of 1850, 121.
Eastern boundary of, in Constitution of 1850, 127.
Origin of boundary dispute with Nevada, 121–124.
Plans to organize Territorial Government in Carson Valley, 1857–1858, 124–125.
CARSON COUNTY, UTAH—Organization of, 123; suspension of, 124.
"CARSON TERRITORY"—Name proposed for new Territory, 125.
CARSON VALLEY—Attempt to annex to California, 1853, 122; 1855, 123–124.
Organization of Provisional Government in, 126–127.
Trouble as to jurisdiction in, 121–123.
CHARTER MEMBERS—List of, 22.
CHENEY, A. E.—Elected Member of Executive Council for 1906–1907, 26.
Elected Member of Executive Council for 1907–1908, 28.
CHURCH, J. E.—Member of Committee on Organization, February 25, 1904, 17, 18, 20.

CLAPP, HANNAH K.—As a pioneer, 59–60.
Biographical sketch of, 58–60.
Death of, 32.
Endorses organization, 19.
Memorial exercises in honor of, October 16, 1908, 58.
Portrait of (following) 59.
CLEMENS, SAMUEL L.—Made Honorary Member, May 30, 1908, 29, 30.
Declared Honorary Member, 92.
Portrait of, 149.
COHN, MRS. ABRAM—Paper on "Arts and Crafts of the Nevada Indians," June 8, 1908, 29.
Address on "Arts and Crafts of the Nevada Indians," 75–79.
COMSTOCK LODE—Influence of discovery of, 83.
Proposed semi-centennial celebration, 90.
CONBOIE, J. A.—County Vice-President for Storey County, 9.
CONSTITUTION ADOPTED, 18, 19, 20.
CONSTITUTION AMENDED, 20, 27, 28.
CONSTITUTION—Changes recommended in, 44–45.
CONTENTS, TABLE OF, 5–6.
CRANE, JAMES M.—Delegate of Nevada in Congress, 1857, 125, 126.

D

DAT-SO-LA-LEE—Portrait of (following) 75.
The Washoe Indian Basket Maker and her work, 77–79.
DAVIS, SAM P.—County Vice-President for Ormsby County, 9.
Endorses organization, 18.
Poem, "The Battle-Born," 115.
DODGE, E. R.—County Vice-President for Washoe County, 9.
DOTEN, MRS. M. S.—Address on "The Need of a Brief History of Nevada," 71–73.
Paper by, June 3, 1907, 28.
DRIVER, WILLIAM—And the flag "Old Glory," 93–101.
Portrait of (following) 92.

E

ELKO—Early days in, 103–105.
ELLIOTT, C. H.—In Memoriam, 25.
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Meetings of, 24–25, 26, 27, 29.
EXPENSES—Estimate of, for 1909–1910, 47.

F

FIELD WORK—1905, 23, 24; 1907, 28; 1908, 30, 32.
Need of funds for, 47.
Value and importance of, 61–62.
FISCAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, 42–43.
FISHER, ALLEN—County Vice-President for Elko County, 9.
FRONTIER—Importance in American history, 63–65.
FULTON, R. L.—Address, June 3, 1907, 28.
Address on "Reminiscences of Nevada," June 8, 1908, 30.
Address on "Reminiscences of Nevada," 81–87.
Elected first Vice-President of Society, 21.
Elected President for 1906–1907, 26.
Member of Committee on Organization, February 25, 1904, 17, 18, 20.
President's letter concerning second annual meeting, May 15, 1905, 23.

G

GARCES—First white man in Nevada, 82.
GOTTWALDT, W. M.—County Vice-President for Esmeralda County, 9.
GRACEY, CHARLES—Paper on "Early Days in Lincoln County," 103–114.
GREENE, CHARLES—County Vice-President for White Pine County, 9.
Elected county Vice-President for White Pine County, 26.
GRIFFIN, W. E.—County Vice-President for Eureka County, 9.

H

HARVEY, GEORGE—Address, June 8, 1908, 30.
Address on "Pioneers," 89.
HAWKINS, D. R.—County Vice-President for Douglas County, 9.
HAYDON, THOMAS E.—In Memoriam, 25.
HERSHISER, A. E.—Elected first Treasurer of Society, 21.
Elected Treasurer for 1906–1907, 26.
Elected Treasurer for 1907–1908, 28.
HERSHISER, BEULAH—Paper on "The Adjustment of the Boundaries of Nevada," 121–134.
HISTORY—Ethical significance of, 68–69.
Ethical value of local, 68–69.
HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS—Need to preserve, 46–47.
HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Financial needs, 45–48.
Functions and needs of the, 43–48.
Need of, 69–70.
Need of coöperation and support, 90–92.
Need of funds for publishing department, 46.
Recommendations concerning the printing of reports, 44.
Relation to State University, 45.
HOLCOMB, GROVE—In Memoriam, 25.

I

IDAHO—Establishment of boundary between, and Nevada, 134.
ILLUSTRATIONS, 7.
INFORMATION BUREAU—Need of, 43.
INDIANS—Arts and crafts of the Nevada, 75–79.

J

JENNEY, W. P.—Paper on "The Nevada Meteorite," 117–119.

K

KELLEY, EDWARD DAVISON—Biographical sketch of, 56.
Elected first Vice-President of Society, 21.
Elected President, 26.
Elected Vice-President for 1906–1907, 26.
Elected President for 1907–1908, 28.
Endorses organization, 18.
Portrait of, 57.
Resolutions on death of, March 21, 1908, 29.
KENT, IRA H.—County Vice-President for Churchill County, 9.

L

LEAVITT, G. I.—In Memoriam, 25.
LEGISLATIVE ACT—Endorsing the Society, passed March 20, 1907, 27.
LEGISLATURE, NEVADA—List of members of Twenty-third, 1907, 138–139.

LEMAIRE, LOUIS A.—County Vice-President for Lander County, 9.

LIBRARY—Acquisitions by gift, 35–36.
Acquisitions by legislation, 36.
Acquisitions by purchase, 33–35.
Established, 1907, 28.
Financial needs of, 46.
List of books and newspapers in, 33–39.
Manuscripts, acquisitions, 38.
Maps and miscellaneous collection, 39–40.
Materials collected in 1908, 30, 31, 32.
Need of building, 45–46.
Present condition, 32–39.
Value and importance of, 43.

LINCOLN COUNTY—Early days in, 106–114.

LOCAL BRANCH SOCIETY—Organized in Lincoln County, 31.

LOCAL BRANCHES—Plans to organize, 24.

M

McCLELLAND, D. T.—Address on "The Makers of History Should Be Its Preservers," May 29, 1906, 24–25.

MACKAY, CLARENCE H.—Gift of $500 to Society, April 18, 1907, 27.
Letter from, April 18, 1907, 27.
Made Honorary Member, June 3, 1907, 27–28.
Portrait of, 147.

MACKAY, JOHN W.—Estimate and eulogy of, 84–87.
Picture of Borglum Statue at University of Nevada (following) 79.
Portrait of (frontispiece).

MEARS, C. L.—Address, June 3, 1907, 28.

MEMBERS—Deceased, 53.
List of charter, 22.

MEETING—First of Society, May 31, 1904, 19–20.
Second annual, May 27, 1905, 23.
Third annual, May 29, 1906, 24–26.
Fourth annual, June 3, 1907, 27–28.
Fifth annual, June 8, 1908, 29–30.

METEORITE—The Nevada, 117–119.
The Nevada (picture), 116.

MORMONS—Causes of failure to hold Carson Valley, 124.
Settlement of in Carson Valley, 122–123.
Recall of, 124.
Trouble with the Federal Government, 1857–1858, 124.

MOSES, BERNARD—Address on "Colonial Affairs as a Field for Historical Research," 23.

MUSEUM—Acquisitions by gift, 39–40.
Acquisitions by loan, 40.
Articles collected by Secretary, 40–41.
Established, 1907, 28.
Financial needs of, 46.
Indian collection, 41–42.
Materials collected in 1908, 30, 31, 32.
Need of building, 45–46.

MUSSER, JOHN J.—Delegate from Nevada in Congress, 1859, 127.

N

NEVADA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES—Parent of the Historical Society, 17-20.
NEVADA—Adjustment of the boundaries of, 121-134.
Boundaries as defined by Enabling Act and Constitution of 1864, 131-132.
Early conditions in, 83-84.
Early settlement of, 82-84.
Endeavors of, to secure a Territorial Government, 1858-1861, 124-127.
Endeavors to secure Territorial Government, 1857-1861, 124-127.
Ethical forces at work in, 67-68.
Failure to secure Territorial Government, 1858, 125-127.
How its history should be written, 61-62.
Map of, 120.
Natural resources and attractions of, 62-63.
Need of a brief history of, 71-73.
Organization of Provisional Government in 1859-1861, 126-127.
Origin of disputes concerning boundaries of, 121-124.
Outlook for progress of, 90.
Social and intellectual life of, 63.
Unique character of development of, 66-67.
NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Constitution of, 140.
By-laws of, 140-141.
Legislative Act concerning, 1907, 137.
List of members of, 143-155.
Proposed constitution of, 142-143.
NEWLANDS, F. G.—Address, June 8, 1908, 30.
Address on Nevada and its history, 89-90.
NEWSPAPERS—Acquisitions by gift, 37-38.
Acquisitions by loan, 37.
Collection of, 1907, 28-29.
Collection of, 30, 31, 32.
Current files, 36-37.
Helpful attitude of, toward the Historical Society, 45.
NIXON, GEO. S.—Elected Vice-President, May 30, 1908, 29.

O

ODDIE, T. L.—County Vice-President of Nye County, 9.
Letter accepting first life membership, May 19, 1905, 24.
OFFICERS—Election of, for third year, 1906-1907, 25, 26.
Elected for 1907-1908, 28.
Elected for 1908-1909, 30.
First election of, 18, 20-22.
List of, for 1908-1909, 9.
"OLD GLORY"—Origin of the name and true story of the flag, 93-101.
Picture of the flag (following) 92.
ORGANIC ACT, 1861—Definition of boundaries in, 129.
ORGANIC ACT OF NEVADA, 1861—Eastern boundary in, 132.
ORGANIC ACT—Passage of, 1861, 127.
ORGANIZATION—Committee on, 17, 18, 20, 21-22.
ORIGIN OF THE NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 17-22.

P

PIOCHE—Early days in, 106-112.
Picture of, 102.
PITCAIRN ISLAND—English colony on, 93-94.
POPULATION—Map showing distribution of, in United States in 1900 (following) 64.

PRICE, R. M.—Elected County Vice-President for Washoe County, 26.
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF NEVADA, 1858–1861—Character and work of, 126–127.
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT—Organization of, in Carson Valley, 126–127.
PUBLIC RECORDS—Need of legislative provision for caring for, 43–44.

R

RADER, WILLIAM—Address, June 3, 1907, 27,
REESE, MRS. DILLIE A.—Statement concerning the flag "Old Glory," 100–101.
REYMERS, B. H.—County Vice-President for Lyon County, 9.
ROLAND, MRS. MARY J.—Statement concerning the flag "Old Glory," 96–100.

S

SADLER, REINHOLD—In Memoriam, 25.
SEAL—Design for, wanted, 90.
SECRETARY'S REPORT—
For period 1904–1908, 17–159.
For 1904–1906, 22–27.
Of work for 1907, 27–29.
Of work for 1908, 29–50.
SHOW, A. B.—Assistance of, 31, 32, 48.
Letter commending work of Society, 49–50.
SPARKS, JOHN—Biographical sketch of, 54.
Portrait of, 55.
STATE AID—First suggestion of, 23.
And recognition secured, 23, 26–27.
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Mission of, 61–70.
STATE MUSEUM—Recommendation concerning, 44.
STATE REPORTS—Recommendations concerning, 44.
STATE UNIVERSITY—Relation to Historical Society, 45.
STEWART, W. M.—Gift to library, 31, 32.
Made Honorary Member of Society, 48–49.
Resolution of thanks for donation to Society, 48–49.
STUBBS, J. E.—Address, June 3, 1907, 28.
Member of Committee on Organization, February 25, 1904, 17, 18, 20.

T

TALBOT, G. F.—Address, June 8, 1908, 29.
Appointed Vice-President, 26.
Elected County Vice-President for Ormsby County, 26.
Elected member of Executive Council of Society, 21.
Elected President, May 30, 1908, 29.
Elected Vice-President for 1907–1908, 28.
Letter of transmittal of report to Governor, 3.
President's report for 1906–1908, 11–14.
TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT—Reasons for desiring, in Carson Valley, 125.
"TERRITORY OF SIERRA"—Name proposed for new Territory, 125.
TRAVEL—Early routes of, to the West, 65–66.
Map showing early routes of, to West (following) 66.
TRUE, G. H.—Member of Committee on Organization, February 25, 1904, 17, 18, 20.
TUBMAN, FATHER—Endorses organization, 19.
Memorial address, May 29, 1906, 25.

U

UTAH TERRITORY—Administration of, in Carson Valley, 122–124.
Boundaries of, in Organic Act, September 9, 1850, 121.
Failure of administration in Carson Valley, 126.
Resumes authority over Carson Valley, 1859, 127.

W

WASHOE INDIANS—Basketry of, 75–79.
WELLER, JOHN B.—Governor of California; Letter to Congress, February 1, 1858, 124.
WHITE PINE—Early days in, 105–106.
WIER, JEANNE ELIZABETH—Letter concerning organization, March 11, 1904, 17–18.
Address at annual meeting, 1908, 90–92.
Address on "Miss Clapp as a Pioneer," 58–60.
Address on "The Mission of the State Historical Society," 61–70.
Chairman of Committee on Organization, February 25, 1904, 17, 18, 19, 20.
Elected first Secretary and Curator of the Society, 21.
Elected Secretary and Curator for 1906–1907, 26.
Elected Secretary and Curator for 1907–1908, 28.
Letter calling third annual meeting, May 18, 1906, 24.
Letter concerning election of officers, June, 1904, 20–21.
Letter soliciting members, April 24, 1904, 18–19.
Letter soliciting life memberships, May 17, 1905, 23–24.
Paper on "The Origin of the Name and True Story of the Flag, 'Old Glory,'" 93–101.
Report on organization, February 11, 1904, 17.
Report on organization of Society, 17–22.
Secretary—Report to Executive Council, 30–48.
Secretary's report, 1904–1908, 17–159.
Secretary's report for 1904–1906, 22–27.
Secretary's report for 1907, 27–29.
Secretary's report of work for 1908, 29.
WILLIAMS, FRANK—County Vice-President for Lincoln Connty, 9.

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